



CITY OF PLYMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1969





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HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor P. N. Washbourn

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. E. Baker

Aldermen Mrs. D. M. Fleury, R. Howarth, W. T. Piper, Miss E. K. Pryor

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. D. R. Childs, J. P. Courtney, E. F. Hannam, Mrs. M. S. B. Holland, G. A. Prowse, H. J. Smyth, Mrs. E. R. Thornton, Mrs. H. M. Ward (elected Alderman 26.1.70)

Two members from the Local Medical Committee:

Dr. O. L. Lander, Dr. J. Nixon Morris

JOINT WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. D. M. Fleury

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. A. Prowse

Aldermen Mrs. D. F. W. Innes, H. M. Pattinson, Miss E. K. Pryor

Councillors E. N. A. Allen, Mrs. E. Baker, R. C. Curry, A. R. S. Floyd, D. Mitchell, H. J. Smyth, Mrs. H. M. Ward (elected Alderman 26.1.70), P. N. Washbourn.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman L. F. Paul

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. V. Morrell

Aldermen P. Fletcher (deceased), R. G. King, Miss E. K. Pryor, F. J. Stott

Councillors E. N. A. Allen, Mrs. E. Baker, B. F. Brockington, Mrs. D. R. Childs, R. C. Curry, Mrs. H. P. Fox, Mrs. G. R. Grierson, Mrs. J. Hawkins, J. S. Roxburgh, T. E. J. Savery, C. S. Smith, Mrs. M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. M. Ward (elected Alderman 26.1.70)

Ten members not of the Council:

Rev. P. L. Camp, Preb. J. K. Cavell, Mr. M. J. C. Clarke, Mrs. B. Furzeman, Rev. Dr. C. Hann, Mr. L. Hill, Miss S. M. Hodder, Mr. C. M. Meade-King, Rev. R. H. Norman, Mrs. H. W. Woollcombe

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical

Medical Officer of Health; Port Medical Officer; Principal School Medical Officer:

T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.,
D.P.H., D.I.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Deputy Port Medical Officer;
Senior School Medical Officer:*

G. B. CARTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer:

T. R. W. FORREST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Health Medical Officer:

N. R. MATHESON, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department:

L. N. TRETHOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D. BAILEY, M.B., B.S.

M. H. BORTHWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PATRICIA E. MINARDS, M.B., B.S. (resigned 18.7.69)

H. W. HASKINS, M.B., Ch.B.

DOROTHY P. BROOMHALL, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 27.10.69)

Consultant Physician

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board):

J. J. Y. DAWSON, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board):

E. ASHMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental

Principal Dental Officer:

T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S. R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons – School Health and Mothers and Young Children:

M. HOLLIDAY-RHODES, L.D.S. R.C.S.

F. A. PEARSE, O.B.E., L.D.S.

M. S. WIDDUP, L.D.S.

Mrs. K. J. M. YOUNG, B.D.S. (resigned 30.9.69)

D. HILL, L.D.S. (commenced 1.7.69)

Other Staff

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. G. LOCK, M.A.P.H.I.*†‡

Port Health Inspector:

J. H. RENDELL§||¶ (resigned 30.4.69)

W. H. JOHNSON *† (commenced 3.6.69)

Senior Welfare Services Officer:

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

MISS O. J. CARPENTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent of Midwifery:

MISS H. E. CLUEIT, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Superintendent of District Nurses' Home:

MISS D. M. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.Cert.

Chief Clerk:

G. G. BAKER, M.B.E., T.D.

Ambulance Officer:

R. D. SAMPSON, S.B.St.J.

Moral Welfare Officer:

MISS B. FEATHERSTON

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. D. I. FISHLEY

* Public Health Inspector's Certificate

† Meat Inspector's Certificate.

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate.

§ Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

|| R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

¶ M.O.T. Masters (F.G.) Certificate.

TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the city for the year 1969. In this, my fifth report to you as Medical Officer of Health, there are certain matters, not necessarily contained in the body of the report, which I would draw to your attention.

SOCIAL SERVICES. On April 1st, 1971, the new Social Services Department will come into being and the major part of this department will be formed by sections transferred from the present Health and Welfare Department. The transferred sections will be the Welfare Section, including the Homes for the Aged, the Sheltered Workshop and the Occupation Centre; the Home Help Service, the Mental Welfare Service, including St. George's Training Centre; the Moral Welfare Section; Nelson Gardens Day Nursery, along with the registration and supervision of private day nurseries, play-groups and registered daily minders; and the appropriate administrative and clerical staff. I would take this opportunity to thank all the transferred staff for their loyalty and devotion to duty, which has made my task so much easier. I hope and trust that they will have no cause to regret this change, which affects all the social services, but that the new structure will provide an opportunity for greater endeavour and greater service in the future.

HIGHBURY JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE. Also on April 1st, 1971, the administrative responsibility for Highbury Junior Training Centre will be transferred to the Education Committee, and it will thereafter be known as Highbury School. Immediately prior to the transfer the Supervisor, Miss V. Sloman, will have retired. I would like to thank her for her devoted work to the severely handicapped children she has had under her care as the first, and last, Supervisor under the sponsorship of the Health and Welfare Committee. Miss

Sloman is held in the highest esteem for her patient and dedicated work, particularly by the parents of the children she has cared for so ably. We wish her what she deserves and has earned – a long and happy retirement.

HOME RENAL DIALYSIS. During 1969 modifications were completed in five dwellings to enable artificial kidney machines to be installed, and thus allow the patients to have intermittent haemodialysis at home. In one case it was necessary for the patient to be transferred to more suitable accommodation, three were living in adequate Council housing and one was an owner-occupier.

The preceding brief account hides a considerable amount of co-operation and effort. I am deeply indebted to the staffs of the Renal Dialysis Unit at Freedom Fields Hospital, the City Engineer's Department, the Water Department, the Housing Department and the South Western Electricity Board for their help and expertise to perform these installations. I am particularly grateful to the co-ordinator, Mr. P. C. Frizzell of my own department, who has the main responsibility for these and other handicapped persons. It is anticipated that eventually ten to twelve new patients per annum will be considered suitable for home haemodialysis in Plymouth.

LEIGHAM HEALTH CENTRE. During 1969 the first health centre in Plymouth was opened. This is a 'mini health centre' in an adapted Council house and is for temporary occupation only until a purpose-built health centre is available in the Estover-Leigham district centre. However, this is a step in the right direction, since it provides the first example in Plymouth of direct co-operation and shared usage of premises between the local health authority and the general practitioner service. Three firms of general practitioners use the Leigham health centre.

STAFF. Although not occurring in 1969, it would be wrong to omit reference in this report to Mr. R. Sampson, who retired as Ambulance Officer in the autumn of 1970. Mr. Sampson had devoted his whole working life to the Ambulance Service, firstly with St. John Ambulance Brigade and then with this Authority. As Ambulance Officer to this Authority since the inception of the National Health Service, he is largely responsible for the fine service we have today

and has deservedly earned our gratitude. We wish him well in his retirement in Cornwall.

Finally, I must express my gratitude for the support and encouragement shown me by yourselves, my own staff, officers and staff of all other Corporation departments, along with all statutory and voluntary agencies in the city.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. I. REES.

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES

PLYMOUTH

(*Telephone*: Plymouth 68000)

December 1970.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area, 1969

Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	...	...	19,936
Rateable Value of the City	...	...	£10,749,920
Sum represented by the Penny Rate (estimated)	...		£43,734
Registrar-General's Estimate of the Home Population			248,470
Number of Marriages in the City during 1969	...		2,181
Marriage Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Home Population			8.78
Number of Unemployed Persons in the City Area as at December, 1969:			

		<i>Age</i>				<i>Total</i>
Men	...	18 and over	...	...	...	2,652
Boys	...	15 to 17	...	...	...	126
Women	...	18 and over	...	...	...	542
Girls	...	15 to 17	...	...	...	95

TOTAL ... 3,415

		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>All Deaths</i>	...	1,465	1,444	2,909	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population, 11.70
<i>Comparability factors</i>	...	Births	...	1.02	
	...	Deaths	...	1.01	

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

<i>Live Births:</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	1,928	1,825	3,753	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population
Illegitimate	...	219	176	395	
		2,147	2,001	4,148	16.69
<i>Stillbirths:</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	20	24	44	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Illegitimate	...	8	5	13	
		28	29	57	13.56

Total live and still births: 4,205.

Infant Deaths :

(under 1 year)		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Legitimate	...	31	34	65			
Illegitimate	...	3	7	10			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
		34	41	75			
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births					{	total ...	18·08
						legitimate ...	17·32
						illegitimate	25·31
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) 12·05							
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 10·37							
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ... 23·78							
Maternal deaths (including abortion) —							
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths —							
Illegimate live births per cent of total live births ... 9·52							

Cremation The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Medical Referee of the City's crematoria, dealt with 2,220 applications for cremation during the year as compared with 2,122 in the previous year. In no case was it necessary to request a post-mortem examination before authorising cremation.

Medical Examinations of Council Employees Medical history report forms were completed by 1,336 new and prospective employees, and 1,110 of these were considered to indicate that the applicant would be suitable for his employment and entry to the sick pay and superannuation schemes without medical examination.

The remaining 226 forms recorded some past or present medical condition indicating the need for a medical examination before reporting on suitability for employment and entry to the schemes.

452 medical examinations were carried out. This number includes those with unsatisfactory report forms, bus driver/conductors (who are all referred for examination before employment), and some existing employees who had been referred for re-examination before entry to the superannuation scheme because of some disability found at their initial examination.

Following medical examination or scrutiny of medical report forms, 1,510 employees were reported on as follows as to their suitability for employment and entry to the Corporation's sick pay and superannuation schemes.

- (a) 1,348 (89·3%) were found fit for employment and entry to the schemes.
- (b) 4 (0·26%) were considered to be unfit for Corporation employment.
- (c) 60 (4·16%) were found reasonably fit for employment but not for entry to the schemes because of disabilities likely to curtail materially their working life or lead to undue sickness absence.
- (d) 95 (6·3%) were found to have disabilities of a temporary or remediable nature. Though unfit for entry to the schemes at the time of examination, most would probably be found fit on re-examination after appropriate treatment or a period of observation.

RETIREMENT ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

39 employees, including 3 officers, were recommended after examination for retirement on medical grounds before the normal age.

In 1969 the average age of those retiring was 56 years 4 months, and the average length of service was 20 years 2 months, compared with 59 years 10 months and 22 years 2 weeks respectively in 1968.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

13 other medical examinations were carried out and arrangements made for chest X-ray examinations of all applicants, whose work involves contact with children, who had not had a satisfactory chest X-ray report within the previous three years.

YEAR.	STILLBIRTHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.		NEO-MORTALITY.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.				
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
							No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.		
1914	51	10.02	553	109.7	215	42.68	5	0.98	22	4.32	27	5.30
1915	29	6.80	505	119.3	145	34.26	6	1.41	17	3.98	23	5.39
1916	64	14.51	394	90.6	140	32.20	4	0.90	20	4.53	24	5.43
1917	59	17.57	376	96.95	137	35.33	2	1.50	15	3.81	17	4.31
1918	133	33.24	373	96.63	132	34.20	5	1.25	14	3.50	19	4.75
Average	67	16.43	444	102.63	154	35.73	4	1.21	17	4.03	22	5.03
1919	143	33.70	352	85.85	135	32.93	5	1.18	18	4.24	23	5.42
1920	153	27.61	403	74.78	182	33.78	4	0.73	22	3.96	26	4.69
1921	?	?	347	77.52	153	34.18	3	0.67	12	2.68	15	3.35
1922	134	31.22	309	74.31	153	36.81	4	0.93	17	3.96	21	4.89
1923	129	30.33	209	50.67	102	24.74	5	1.17	12	2.82	17	3.99
Average	139	30.71	324	72.62	145	32.49	4	0.94	16	3.53	20	4.47
1924	125	32.23	306	81.53	128	34.11	6	1.54	19	4.90	25	6.44
1925	?	?	243	63.0	117	30.54	3	0.78	15	3.91	18	4.69
1926	?	?	262	71.9	106	29.12	3	0.83	8	2.19	11	3.02
1927	?	?	214	61.0	112	31.99	11	3.15	16	4.56	27	7.71
1928	149	39.64	250	69.2	121	33.53	5	1.38	17	4.71	22	6.09
Average	137	35.93	255	69.32	117	31.85	5	1.53	15	4.05	20	5.59
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86	17	4.62
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00	26	7.22
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	0.29	8	2.33	9	2.62
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52	20	5.87
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3.87	20	5.95
Average	147	41.64	205	60.58	102	30.28	6	1.74	12	3.52	18	5.26
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40	14	4.21
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	7	2.19	16	5.01
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	4	1.26	9	2.83
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13	17	5.32
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45	7	2.03
Average	124	37.9	168	53.68	85	26.99	6	1.79	7	2.08	12	3.88
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51	11	3.06
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17	11	3.21
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68	6	2.52
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75	10	3.44
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15	12	3.69
Average	103	32.7	157	53.71	79	26.29	4	1.13	6	2.05	10	3.18
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12	7	1.96
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56	17	4.32
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14	6	1.36
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	-	-	3	0.65	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48
Average	98	23.99	179	44.33	102	25.37	2	0.41	5	1.34	7	1.75
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	-	-	5	1.29	5	1.29
1950	68	18.88	104	29.43	67	18.96	1	0.27	3	0.83	4	1.10
1951	89	23.98	121	33.41	77	21.26	-	-	2	0.54	2	0.54
1952	81	22.70	103	29.53	73	20.94	-	-	3	0.84	3	0.84
1953	75	20.17	98	26.90	62	17.02	1	0.27	5	1.34	6	1.61
Average	82	22.21	111	30.70	71	19.61	0.4	0.11	3	0.97	4	1.08
1954	90	24.52	101	28.21	71	19.83	-	-	4	1.09	4	1.09
1955	73	20.22	73	20.65	52	14.71	-	-	3	0.83	3	0.83
1956	86	23.80	62	17.58	46	13.05	-	-	1	0.27	1	0.27
1957	69	18.73	81	22.41	59	16.32	-	-	1	0.27	1	0.27
1958	73	19.60	74	20.26	49	13.42	-	-	2	0.54	2	0.54
Average	78	21.37	78	21.82	55	15.47	-	-	2	0.60	2	0.60
1959	80	21.42	79	21.61	58	15.86	-	-	3	0.80	3	0.80
1960	67	17.86	85	23.08	64	17.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	46	12.26	75	20.24	56	15.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	66	17.26	79	21.03	59	15.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	54	13.77	78	20.17	49	12.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	63	16.51	79	21.23	57	15.34	-	-	0.6	0.16	0.6	0.16
1964	63	16.15	60	15.63	40	10.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	51	13.36	61	16.20	38	10.09	-	-	1	0.26	1	0.26
1966	50	12.91	71	18.58	49	12.82	1	0.26	2	0.51	3	0.77
1967	66	16.24	66	16.51	41	10.26	-	-	1	0.25	1	0.25
1968	67	15.92	71	17.15	42	10.14	-	-	3	0.71	3	0.71
Average	59	14.92	66	16.81	42	10.75	0.2	0.05	1.4	0.35	1.6	0.40
1969	57	13.56	75	18.08	50	12.05	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES, 1969

AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

CAUSE OF DEATH	<i>under 4 weeks</i>		<i>4 weeks and under 1 year</i>		<i>1-4 years</i>		<i>5-14 years</i>		<i>15-24 years</i>		<i>25-34 years</i>		<i>35-44 years</i>		<i>45-54 years</i>		<i>55-64 years</i>		<i>65-74 years</i>		<i>75 years and over</i>		<i>Total all ages</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	3	7	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	12	6	16	11	10	15	43	32
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	7	5	10	14	11	21	31	43
Malignant neoplasm, larynx ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	1	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	13	5	40	8	50	5	18	6	124	26
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	13	-	9	-	9	-	9	1	44	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	12	
Malignant neoplasm, prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	13	-	22	-
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	9	8	
Other malignant neoplasms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	4	8	9	19	19	16	19	14	17	66	68
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	2	1	-	7	2
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	1	4	7	5	15	16	24
Avitaminoses, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Other endocrine, etc., diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	3	3	-	4	6	11
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	6
Mental disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Meningitis	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	3	4	4	2	8	4	18	15
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	4	4	5	-	8	-	13	7	34
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	19	11	6	26	31	41
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	46	8	100	30	154	78	147	190	450	307
Other forms of heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	12	19	30	77	48	102
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	6	25	17	60	61	72	139	161	226
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	8	7	18	20	25	55	54	83
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	7	4	11
Pneumonia	3	-	3	7	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	7	11	21	29	37	91	78	143
Bronchitis and emphysema	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	16	7	45	8	46	22	111	40
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	2	8	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	3	3	9	8
Peptic ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	9	6	11
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5	7	8
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	8	1
Other diseases of digestive system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	7	2	15	4	24
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	4	4	2	10	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	1	2	1	6	6
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	3
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	3	3	6
Congenital anomalies	4	5	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
Other causes of perinatal mortality	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	13	6	13
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	6	1	1	1	23	6
All other accidents	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	12	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	5	1	5	1	-	1	1	-	15	5
All other external causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
TOTAL	25	25	9	16	5	6	6	4	16	7	14	6	21	27	107	74	291	155	484	334	487	790	1465	1444

Cancer

I am indebted to Mrs. Longstaffe, the Records Officer of the Cancer Records Bureau, for information concerning the incidence of cancer amongst Plymouth residents in respect of 1968. Information in respect of 1969 was not available when this report was printed.

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS
ALL CASES REGISTERED, 1968

		U-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 +	Total	Total M & F
140-149																	
Buccal Cavity	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	1	2	7	3	21	} 31
& Pharynx	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	10	
150-159																	
Digestive	M	1	-	-	1	1	4	3	1	6	11	17	24	21	26	116	} 205
Organs & Peritoneum	F	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	2	7	11	20	9	32	89	
160-163																	
Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	7	14	24	26	20	15	116	} 141
System	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	7	5	-	3	25	
170-173																	
Bone, Connective	M	1	1	-	2	-	2	2	5	7	5	13	6	10	9	64*	} 126
tissue & Skin	F	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	2	8	4	6	12	18	62	
174																	
Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 106
	F	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	13	15	6	18	10	13	19	106	
180-199																	
Genito-urinary	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	11	5	9	21	55	} 158
Organs	F	-	-	-	2	4	5	12	13	13	6	12	6	12	18	103	
190-199																	
Other & unspecified sites	M	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	4	5	3	2	2	-	23	} 49
	F	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	10	4	3	5	26	
200-209																	
Lymphatic & Hæmatopoietic	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	2	2	4	7	22	} 41
tissue	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	2	3	19	
140-209	M	5	1	-	4	3	9	11	16	28	47	71	67	73	81	417	} 857
Total	F	3	-	2	5	9	13	25	38	37	33	64	56	55	100	440	
TOTAL	M & F	8	1	2	9	12	22	36	54	65	80	135	123	128	181	857	

* One age N.K.

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT THE HOE, PLYMOUTH, DURING THE YEAR 1969

	1969	1968	Records and Averages
TEMPERATURES:			
Maximum	78.9 (14th July)	78.9 (1st July)	87.0† (16.8.47 and 12.7.23)
Minimum	23.9 (17th Feb.)	25.7 (10th Jan.)	16.0† (29.1.47 and 1.2.47)
Mean	51.3	51.4	51.5***
Daily Range	11.0	10.9	10.7***
Relative Humidity ...	82%	83%	81%***
EARTH TEMPERATURES:			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	52.7	53.1	52.3*
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	54.8	53.5	52.8**
Minimum on Grass ...	11.2 (17th Feb.)	16.5 (10th Jan.)	5.0† (2.2.56)
SEA TEMPERATURE:			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	53.1	52.5	53.3*
RAINFALL:			
Total during Year ...	37.85"	44.32"	37.62"***
Greatest Fall in One Day	4.73" (28th July)	1.65" (27th June)	2.55"† (15.8.52)
Number of Rain Days	171	188	190***
SUNSHINE:			
Total Number of Hours	1658.5	1547.5	1684.6***
Greatest Daily Amount	14.3 (12th June)	14.8 (10th June)	15.3† (3.6.06, 5.6.57, 28.6.66)
Number of Sunless Days	67	81	63***
WIND:			
Prevailing Direction ...	NW	SW	SW***
Highest Gust m.p.h. ...	74 (18th Jan.)	67 (22nd Dec.)	96† (8.3.28)

† Denotes an Absolute Record

* Denotes a 55-Year Average

** Denotes a 37-Year Average

*** Denotes a 60-Year Average

SOME FEATURES OF THE WEATHER DURING 1969

Sunshine The amount of sunshine recorded for the year was 26 hours below the sixty years' average, although the summer months of June, July and August had their fair share of sunshine.

Rainfall The rainfall for the year almost equalled the sixty years' average, the wettest months being January, May, July and November, with 5.17, 4.89, 5.54 and 4.97 inches respectively. The heavy fall of 5.54 inches for July is accounted for largely by the record daily fall of 4.73 inches on 28th. Relative humidity was close to the sixty years' average, and five thunderstorms occurred during the year. There were sixteen falls of sleet or snow during the year, ten in February, three in March, two in November, and one in December. Of the sixteen, only three laid.

Temperatures The mean temperature for 1969 was almost identical with the sixty years' average. The mean earth temperature 1 foot deep was slightly above the thirty-seven years' average, whilst the mean earth temperature 4 feet deep was two degrees above the thirty-seven years' average. Ground frost occurred in January, February, March, April, May, September, November and December; for 6, 23, 17, 8, 3, 1, 14 and 23 days respectively, accompanied by severe wintry conditions on occasions.

Wind There were sixteen days of gale during the year, most of which occurred during January and November. Winds were predominantly from the north-west.

The highest gust for the year was 74 m.p.h. on 18th January.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Senior Medical Officer:

DR. T. R. W. FORREST

Births The number of notified and registered live births in 1969 was 5,237 and, after adjustment for inward and outward transfers, 4,179. The Registrar-General's allocation of live births was 4,148, making the birth rate for the year 16·7; the rate for England and Wales being 16·3.

On the Registrar-General's allocation, 9·5 per cent of live births were illegitimate.

There were 4,173 live births in institutions, of which 1,112 were outward transfers, leaving 3,061 belonging to Plymouth. The number of domiciliary live births was 1,064, which included four outward transfers.

	<i>Notified and Registered</i>	<i>Adjusted by Transfers</i>	<i>Allocated by Registrar General</i>
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	5,237	4,179	4,148
Total stillbirths (legitimate and illegitimate)	72	55	57
	<u>* 5,309</u>	<u>4,234</u>	<u>4,205</u>
Illegitimate births—live ...	350	311	395
—stillbirths	10	9	13
	<u>360</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>408</u>

*PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

Own home – Municipal midwife 	863
Own home – Municipal midwife with doctor present 	195
Alexandra Maternity Home – midwife 	420
Alexandra Maternity Home – midwife with doctor present 	250
Devonport Maternity Home – midwife 	515
Devonport Maternity Home – midwife with doctor present 	19
Freedom Fields General Hospital – midwife 	2,116
Freedom Fields General Hospital – midwife with doctor present 	853
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home – midwife 	22
Greenbank General Hospital - Notified by Registrar 	1
Notified by Registrar 	1
B.B.A. at home (hospital booking) 	6
	<u>†5,261</u>

† Multiple births counted as one

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CONFINED IN PLYMOUTH:

At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061 (25.6%)
In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,079 (74.4%)
							<u>4,140</u>

BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

Year						England and Wales	Plymouth
1920-29 Average	...	...	...	...	...		18.9
1930-39 Average	...	...	...	...	...		15.4
1940-49 Average	...	...	...	...	...	16.9	21.6
1950-59 Average	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	16.5
1960	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	17.0
1961	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	17.4
1962	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.9
1963	...	...	...	...	...	18.2	18.4
1964	...	...	...	...	...	18.4	18.0
1965	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.7
1966	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	17.9
1967	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	16.7
1968	...	...	...	...	...	16.9	16.8
1969	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	16.7

Stillbirths Seventy-two stillbirths were notified and registered, 54 of these belonging to Plymouth. The Registrar-General's allocation was 57, and on this the stillbirth rate was 13.6, the England and Wales rate being 13.0.

STILLBIRTH RATE

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES	PLYMOUTH
	Per 1,000 births	Per 1,000 births
1960	19.7	17.9
1961	18.7	12.3
1962	18.1	17.3
1963	17.3	13.8
1964	16.3	16.2
1965	15.7	13.4
1966	15.3	12.9
1967	14.8	16.2
1968	14.3	15.9
1969	13.0	13.6

Number of notified stillbirths – Institutional	....	....	70
Freedom Fields General Hospital ...	...	...	69
Alexandra Maternity Home ...	...	...	1
Devonport Maternity Home ...	...	...	–
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home ...	...	...	–
– Domiciliary....	....	....	2
			—
			72
Less outward transfers	....	....	18
			—
			54
Inward transfers	....	....	1
			—
Plymouth stillbirths	....	....	55
			—

The following is an analysis of the registered causes of stillbirths:

Abnormalities of umbilical cord	...	...	...	...	2
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	5
Foetal anoxia	...	...	...	...	5
Hydrops foetalis	...	...	...	...	1
Erythroblastosis	...	...	...	...	2
Viraemia due to maternal rubella	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal diabetes	...	...	...	...	1
Macerated foetus	...	...	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	1
Maternal hypertension	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	6
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	...	...	...	...	3
Intra uterine death	...	...	...	...	12
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	7
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	4
Gross prematurity	...	...	...	...	2
No obvious causes found	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					55
					==

Infant Mortality The Registrar-General allocated 75 infant deaths to Plymouth, giving an infant mortality rate of 18·1, the rate for England and Wales being 18·0.

The early neonatal mortality rate is 10·4, the neonatal mortality rate 12·1, and the perinatal mortality rate 23·8. The perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales was 23·0.

The following is an analysis of the causes of death in the first week of life:

Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Respiratory distress syndrome	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intra-partum asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrops foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral trauma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severe pre-eclamptic toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardiac arrest	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk allergy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							44
							==

Between one week and one month of age there were seven deaths from causes including congenital abnormality, extreme prematurity and bronchopneumonia.

Between one month and one year of age twenty-five children died, the commonest causes being bronchopneumonia and hydrocephalus.

Of the children between one year and five years who died, causes included one accidentally drowned and one fractured skull from a fall from an open window.

**Care of
Premature
Infants**

The total number of live-born premature babies belonging to Plymouth was 273. 7·1 per cent of the total notified live births were premature, and of those belonging to Plymouth, 6·5 per cent. The percentage surviving at one month, including two inward transfers, was 85·8, and the premature neo-natal mortality rate was 127·3.

Neonatal mortality rates in premature babies:

1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.3
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.2
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159.1
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.0
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.1
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.5
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.5
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104.5
1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127.3

DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABY NURSING SERVICE

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE—

Total number of babies attended	...	...	...	310
Premature babies (i.e. 5½ lb. or under)	...	...	...	235
(a) Born on district and nursed at home entirely	...	...	...	17
(b) Born on district and transferred to hospital	...	...	...	13
(c) Born in hospital and discharged for home nursing when 4 lb. 6 oz. or over	...	...	...	205
Difficult feeders (i.e. babies weighing over 5½ lb. at birth but immature, or presenting feeding difficulties)	...	...	...	75

PREMATURE BABIES BORN ON DISTRICT AND NURSED AT HOME ENTIRELY

<i>Weight Group</i>	<i>No. of babies</i>	<i>Average duration of nursing</i>	<i>Illnesses in first month</i>	<i>Mortality in first month</i>
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ...	17	21-28 days	—	—

The statistical summaries which follow deal with all Plymouth's premature babies, whether born at home or in hospital.

Analysis of probable causes of prematurity:

Multiple pregnancy	30
Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes	26
Induction for supposed post-maturity	3
Inductions for other reasons:	
Toxaemia	21
Hypertension	1
Rhesus-antibodies	5
A.P.H.:	
Accidental	16
Placenta praevia	1
Retroplacenta clot	1
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia	12
At term, but under weight	12
History of premature labour	1
Caesarian section	12
Placental insufficiency	1
Hydramnios	5
Renal colic	1
Car accident at 35 weeks	1
History of previous miscarriages	1
Ulcerative colitis	1
Chronic nephritis	1
Anaemia	1
Cause unknown	120
	<hr/>
	273
	<hr/>

PLYMOUTH PREMATURE OR UNDERWEIGHT BABIES

	Total belonging to Plymouth	Died within 24 hours	Died 1-28 days	Left Plymouth within 28 days	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 28 days	Died after 28th day and up to 31.12.69	Left Plymouth after 28th day and up to 31.12.69	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.69
Institutional premature infants	243 (I.T. 2)	16 (I.T. 1)	14	3 (I.T. 1)	210	2	4	204
Domiciliary premature infants	30	3	1	—	26	1	—	25
TOTALS ...	273 (I.T. 2)	19 (I.T. 1)	15	3 (I.T. 1)	*236	3	4	229

* Surviving at one month ... 85.8%

Legitimate ...	241	Male ...	119
Illegitimate ...	32	Female ...	154
	—		—
	273		273

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

	Crown- hill	Devon- port Park	Efford	Erne- settle	Ham	Honic- knowle	Hooe	Laira	Leigham	Peeverell	Plympton	Plym- stock	St. Budeaux	Seven Trees	South- way	Stone- house	Tamerton Foliot	Whit- leigh	Totals
Number of sessions held	52	100	50	52	100	49	23	51	23	102	102	104	102	153	101	87	24	53	1,328
Number of attendances: 0-1 year { 1st attend. { Re-attend.	217 1293	389 2606	108 768	51 496	214 1617	125 922	52 316	68 725	34 198	291 2499	281 3160	292 2470	388 2857	526 3749	261 1670	235 1788	92 508	86 676	3710 28318
1-2 years ...	292	281	215	157	487	269	120	245	70	386	1128	478	463	505	444	319	104	167	6130
2-5 years ...	100	79	211	186	408	190	92	279	63	504	777	519	317	459	402	217	148	223	5174
TOTAL ...	1902	3355	1302	890	2726	1506	580	1317	365	3680	5346	3759	4025	5239	2777	2559	852	1152	43332
Average attendance per session ...	36.6	33.6	26.0	17.1	27.3	30.7	25.2	25.8	15.9	36.1	52.4	36.1	39.5	34.2	27.5	29.4	35.5	21.7	32.6
Doctors' consultations ...	584	917	388	448	915	454	310	267	75	1375	936	1269	1135	1852	842	786	302	396	13251
Vaccination and Immunisation: Number of attendances at combined sessions ...	—	1196	857	469	1116	—	261	481	—	—	931	—	—	—	—	972	—	—	6283

Child Welfare Centres

During the year a Health Centre was opened in temporary premises, to serve the Leigham district. As the site for the eventual Health Centre was not ready for development, a Council house was used and by careful planning and buying, the necessary furniture and equipment was squeezed in. The health visitor works from the Centre and three medical practices use it for surgery purposes. Two receptionists are employed to cover the five and a half days per week the Centre is open. One child welfare session is held per week.

At the eighteen Centres in the City the average attendance was 32.6.

For details, see table on page 23a.

Welfare Foods Service

At the end of the year there were twenty-four distribution centres, eighteen of these being in our Child Welfare Centres. We are grateful to members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and others for their help.

Summary of issues:

				<i>National Dried Milk</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>
				<i>cartons</i>	<i>bottles</i>	<i>packets</i>	<i>bottles</i>
1968	...	...	...	32,370	3,843	2,967	58,616
1969	...	...	...	28,235	3,760	2,849	62,980

Notification of Congenital Malformations

Congenital malformations noticeable at birth continued to be notified with the birth and were reported to the Registrar-General as follows:

Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sinus at base of spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cleft lip and palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Diaphragmatic hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defect of pinna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syndactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polydactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reduction deformity of arm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ectopia vesicae and absence of penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Imperforate anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defect of penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Handicapped Children

Forty-seven children reached the age of five during the year with handicaps persisting as follows:

Cleft palate (repaired)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	10
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fibrocystic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fragilitas ossium	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	4
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of the knee	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hirschsprungs disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retardation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mental subnormality	...	...	...	...	...	5
						<hr/> 47 <hr/>

Antenatal

Attendances were as shown in the tables.

There were 499 Kahn tests and 535 haemoglobin estimations made on specimens taken in the clinics.

The number of antenatal patients in the area whose specimens passed through the Plymouth Blood Transfusion Sub-Centre and were tested for syphilis was 5,008.

Postnatal

The postnatal session is combined with one of our antenatal sessions. Eight women out of eleven attended, four requiring advice.

**Chest Radio-
graphy of
Expectant
Mothers**

Four hundred and twenty-two expectant mothers attended Beaumont House or the Mass Radio-graphy Centre for chest X-ray.

**Relaxation and
Mothercraft
Classes**

Classes were held at Crownhill, Peverell, Plympton, Plymstock, St. Budeaux, Seven Trees and Stone-house Centres, and were well attended.

ANTENATAL CLINICS – MIDWIVES' SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonp't Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Ernesettle</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Honic- knowle</i>	<i>Leigham</i>	<i>Peeverell</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Southway</i>	<i>Stone- house</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Midwives' sessions held	49	52	52	50	57	50	22	52	52	102	51	50	639
1st attendances	54	87	42	24	83	84	27	64	60	69	61	73	728
Re-attendances	171	386	151	119	385	264	34	315	303	550	408	350	3436
Total attendances	225	473	193	143	468	348	61	379	363	619	469	423	4164
Average attendance per session ...	4.6	9.1	3.7	2.9	8.2	7.0	2.8	7.3	7.0	6.1	9.2	8.5	6.5
Number of transfers from 1968 ...	15	49	12	6	46	31	—	34	16	37	19	15	280
Total number of women attending during 1969	69	136	54	30	129	115	27	98	76	106	80	88	1008

ANTENATAL CENTRES - MEDICAL SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Medical Officers' sessions held	46	51	52	35	102	53	339
1st attendances	40	109	38	9	152	132	480
Re-attendances	213	433	170	23	691	359	1889
Miscellaneous (Bloods { 1st attendances only) re-	13	127	45	60	17	61	323
	-	40	24	8	1	7	80
Total attendances ... { 1st re-	53 213	236 473	83 194	69 31	169 692	193 366	803 1969
Average attendance per session	5.8	13.9	5.3	2.9	8.4	10.5	8.2
Number of transfers from 1968	8	22	11	8	44	30	123
Total number of women attending during 1969 { A.N. Misc.	48 } 61 13 }	131 } 258 127 }	49 } 94 45 }	17 } 77 60 }	196 } 213 17 }	162 } 223 61 }	603 } 926 323 }

Attendances were as follows:

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Number of Sessions</i>	<i>Number of First Attendances</i>	<i>Number of Reattendances</i>	<i>Average Attendance per Session</i>
Crownhill ...	52	122	686	15.5
Peverell ...	51	122	556	13.3
Plympton ...	50	103	615	14.4
Plymstock ...	48	196	613	16.9
St. Budeaux ...	51	137	657	15.6
Seven Trees ...	49	160	890	21.4
Stonehouse ...	52	113	570	13.1
TOTAL ...	353	953	4587	15.7

Supervision of Midwives	Number notifying their intention to practise,	117
	Number practising in the area at 31.12.69	95
Municipal (including non-medical supervisor of midwives)		29
Alexandra Maternity Home	... ..	11
Devonport Maternity Home	... ..	12
Plymouth General Hospital, Freedom Fields	... ..	43

Maternity and Nursing Homes There were 108 chronic sick beds and 18 beds for unmarried mothers on the register at the end of the year.

Maternal Mortality There were no maternal deaths during the year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 total births		Per 1,000 total births	
	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>
1960	0.39	0.31	Nil	Nil
1961	0.33	0.27	Nil	Nil
1962	0.35	0.28	Nil	Nil
1963	0.28	0.22	Nil	Nil
1964	0.25	0.20	Nil	Nil
1965	0.25	0.19	0.26	0.26
1966	0.26	0.20	0.77	0.51
1967	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.25
1968	0.24	0.18	0.71	0.71
1969	0.19	0.15	Nil	Nil

**Ophthalmia
Neonatorum**

There were no cases notified during the year.

**Family
Planning**

The Family Planning Association continued to provide sessions at Honicknowle, Plympton, Plymstock, Seven Trees and Stonehouse centres, and started to hold a weekly session at Ham. The Association acts as the agent of the City Council in making available this service.

The statistical detail relative to patients seen at clinics in Plymouth for the calendar year 1969 is as follows:

		<i>New</i>	<i>Doctor Visits</i>		<i>Free Cases</i>	
		<i>Patients</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>Re</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Social</i>
Seven Trees	...	291	1136	1318	11	100
Ham	...	38	52	28	1	15
Honicknowle	...	163	504	509	3	18
Plympton	...	113	369	388	2	5
Plymstock	...	92	186	315	3	—
Stonehouse	...	257	363	1106	—	—
		954	2610	3664	20	138

Total sessions held: 291.
Total doctor sessions: 464.

**Cervical
Cytology
Service**

The service for taking cervical smears and examining the breasts of women continued. By the end of this year 9,993 women had been examined, and 42 positives requiring further investigation had been found. This service is available by applying to the Medical Officer of Health. Examination of the smears is performed by the Plymouth Clinical Area Laboratory.

Day Nursery

Arrangements at the nursery continued as in previous years.

The number of children on the register was 37 at the beginning of the year and 39 at the end of the year.

	<i>0-2 years</i>	<i>2-5 years</i>
Number of children admitted during the year ...	10	48*
Number of children discharged during the year ...	11*	45
Number of children registered at the end of the year	2	37
Average daily attendance ...	3.9	32.2

* Excludes 4 transfers to 2-5 year group.

**Residential
Nurseries**

Visits were made as necessary by the staff to the residential nurseries.

**Nurseries and
Child-Minders
(Regulation)
Act, 1948**

At the end of the year there were 51 day nursery registrations, providing 1,333 places, but 49 of these registrations related to playgroups or similar. There were 111 child-minders registered, providing 360 places, 27 of these child-minders offered play-group rather than daily minding facilities.

The majority of places provided were therefore for part-day care. The amendment of the Act contained in the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, had the effect of requiring many daily minders of one or two children only, previously excluded, to be registered and supervised.

REPORT OF MISS B. FEATHERSTON

Social Worker

Welfare of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies

There has again been a slight decrease in the number of new cases reported during 1969, although the 88 babies placed for adoption is an increase of 13. 27 went to the Western National Adoption Society, Bath, 36 to the London Borough of Bexley, 5 to the Roman Catholic Adoption Society, and 5 to the Exeter Diocesan Adoption Society. 15 babies went to the Children Department.

Our greatest need at the moment is for homes where girls and their babies can be accommodated, preferably on a temporary basis, where they can have an opportunity to think out their problems with official help, and to use these homes until they can find more permanent accommodation for themselves and children.

We would like to thank the families in Plymouth who take in pregnant girls. We found that the girls are very happy with these families.

The Buttle Trust continue to give us financial help, for which we are extremely grateful. In 1969 a total of £742 was paid to the sixteen girls receiving grants.

It is impossible to thank everybody who helps in this work, but Mr. G. G. Leatherby, J.P., the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the Naval and Royal Marine Welfare Officers deserve particular thanks. Co-operation with hospital staff and general practitioners has continued.

The following is a summary of the new and reopened cases dealt with:

Cases reported in 1969

Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	242
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	43

Cases reopened in 1969

Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	6

— 310

Reported by:

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	33	
Children Officer	...	...	...	...	...	7	
General practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	107	
Social workers	...	...	...	...	...	45	
City Police	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Hospital Almoners	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Department of Health and Social Security	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Themselves and others interested	...	...	...	...	...	84	
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,684
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564

Assistance given as follows:—

Taken to Homes:

‘St. Olave’s’, Exeter	...	...	...	...	...	4	
‘Morwenna’, Penzance	...	...	...	...	...	2	
‘Mayflower’, Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	11	
						—	17

Babies:

Restored to mother	...	...	...	...	...	23	
Foster homes	...	...	...	...	...	109	
Adoptions	...	...	...	...	...	88	
Sent into care	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Sent to Dr. Barnardo’s	...	...	...	...	...	2	
						—	225
Helped and advised	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Passed to other social workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Returned to parents’ home town	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Work obtained for	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sent to lawyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Sent to Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grants, etc., administered	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Accommodation found for	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Kept in touch with through correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	...	92

REPORT OF MISS H. E. CLUEIT
Superintendent of Midwifery Service

**Municipal
Midwifery
Service**

Staff Establishment: Superintendent, Tutor to the Second Period Midwifery Training School and Deputy Superintendent; 36 District Midwives; 20 Pupil Midwives.

Staff on 31st December, 1969: 1 Superintendent; 1 Tutor and Deputy Superintendent; 28 District Midwives; 12 Pupil Midwives.

During 1969 the number of domiciliary births again showed a decrease and the number of mothers and babies who were discharged from maternity units before the tenth day of the puerperium showed an increase. This is in keeping with the national trend of 80·4 per cent institutional deliveries.

Five midwives resigned during the year. Miss I. Taylor retired after twenty-two years of service in Plymouth, one resigned on the occasion of her marriage, and three resigned to work for other authorities.

Two midwives with special training continued to care for premature babies and those who need special care, supervising babies discharged from hospital, in addition to those born at home.

Four district midwives attended Post Graduate Courses approved by the Central Midwives Board and three attended courses on 'Teaching in Preparation for Parentcraft'.

Parentcraft classes, including talks on mothercraft, film presentations, demonstrations and relaxation exercises were given at Local Authority clinics to expectant parents by district midwives, health visitors and physiotherapists. These classes continue to be very popular and were well attended.

In February one district midwife was attached to a group of general practitioners within the City, making the total number of midwives attached three. It is envisaged that this scheme will be extended where practical in 1970.

The number of teaching district midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board at the end of the year was thirteen.

On 24th July General Practitioners and Local Authority staff started to use the premises at 2 Churchstow Walk, Leigham, as

The Leigham Health Centre, and one of the district midwives conducts her weekly antenatal sessions there.

Twenty-four pupil midwives from the second period training school entered the examination of the Central Midwives Board and twenty-one were successful at their first attempt.

During the year eleven students who were studying at the local hospitals for the Obstetric Nurse Training Course each spent a day with a district midwife and observed the care of mothers and babies in their own homes in addition to other aspects of community care.

In April Miss M. D. Gatling, Midwifery Tutor, was awarded a grant from St. Thomas's Hospital – her general training school – which enabled her to attend the first inter-disciplinary one-month middle management course at the William Rathbone Staff College in Liverpool.

In December Miss B. Rookley, one of the district midwives, was successful when she entered Part I of the Midwife Teachers' Examination, after attending a part-time course in Bristol for one academic year.

Staff meetings for midwives held during the year were well attended.

The co-operation of the Ambulance Service personnel was, as always, excellent and their help is greatly appreciated in dealing with emergency midwifery calls.

The following is a summary of the work done throughout the year :

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended:							
(a)	Doctor not booked but present at delivery	...				—	
(b)	Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	...				7	
(c)	Doctor booked and present at delivery	...	...			195	
(d)	Doctor booked but not present at delivery	...				856	
						—	1,058
Number of cases booked		...	...	...	...	...	1,431
Number of antenatal home visits by midwives							13,078
Number of clinic attendances by midwives							1,826
Number of accouchement sets issued							1,262
Number of early discharge packs issued							358

REPORT OF MISS O. J. CARPENTER

Superintendent Health Visitor

Health Visiting Service *Staff Establishment:* Superintendent, Deputy and 33 Health Visitors.

Staff on 31st December, 1969: 1 Superintendent; 1 Deputy Superintendent; 28 Full-time Health Visitors; 6 Part-time Health Visitors.

Miss M. Mowan and Miss M. Hollingworth were appointed Group Advisors and Miss J. Thorpe was appointed Field Work Instructor. Resignations were received for various reasons – marriage, confinement, promotion, etc. The staff complement was maintained by appointment of student health visitors after qualification, inward transfer of staff from other authorities, and the increase of part-time members of staff.

Training and Refresher Courses Thirteen of the fifteen health visitor students were successful in their examinations, and one of the Plymouth-sponsored students, Miss D. Rose, was awarded a distinction. The two unsuccessful students are required to obtain either further practical experience or present further case studies and additional practical experience, following which their applications for qualification will be reviewed by the examiners appointed by Plymouth Polytechnic during 1970. Bursaries were granted to a further six students to train at the Plymouth Polytechnic.

Health Visitor and Tutor Health Visitor students came to Plymouth from other training schools for further practical experience not otherwise readily available. Two health visitors trained as field work instructors, whilst others attended refresher courses.

A Local Study Day at the Plymouth Medical Centre was held for all members of staff. Visiting lecturers presented papers on a variety of subjects, and colleagues from Devon, Torbay and Cornwall joined us for the whole or part of the day.

Liaison with General Practitioners Arrangements were made for twenty-four health visitors to be attached to twenty-nine practices for liaison purposes.

School Liaison Health Visitors have prepared girls at three schools for examination at C.S.E. level.

Lectures were given to health visitor students, hospital students, and many other groups of youths and adults, including playgroup leaders.

General Health Visiting The standard of health visiting has been maintained and there was useful liaison with other field workers.

In addition to monthly staff meetings there were several useful case conferences with other staff at the Medical Centre and Nuffield Clinic.

The work of the Geriatric Health Visitor has increased, due to the many discharged hospital cases. This results in a greater measure of independence, which is further sustained by other social workers.

The appointment of a Handicapped Children Health Visitor (part-time) has been successful, and her efforts have resulted in a close, valuable liaison with hospital consultants and the Education Department.

Many visits were made in connection with the great increase in registration of play-groups and daily minders.

Summary of cases visited:

Diabetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Tubercular households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Infectious disease households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Aged (65 or over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811
Mentally disordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Discharges from general hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Children:								
Born in 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,233	
Born in 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,826	
Born 1964 to 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,887	
							—————	16,946
Number of home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,492

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

Principal Dental Officer

**Dental
Treatment of
Mothers and
Young Children**

This year our dental auxiliary visited, for the first time, several pre-school playgroups, and I hope this will begin to stimulate mothers' interest in the advantages of earlier dental examination, which is necessary at least two years before the child commences school, as very often the teeth of new school entrants are beyond treatment.

This, of course, is a problem more easily rectified by fluoridating our water supply. Fluoridation could prevent much of this miserable affliction of younger children, who are, in many cases, too tender or unmanageable for treatment in the dental chair.

PART A. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

Number of Visits for Treatment during year.

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First Visit	213	59
Subsequent Visits	345	106
TOTAL VISITS ...	558	165
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the first course commenced during year	21	3
Treatment provided during the year:		
Number of Fillings	487	113
Teeth Filled	433	98
Teeth Extracted	218	111
General Anæsthetics given	72	2
Emergency Visits by patients	112	28
Patients X-rayed	1	4
Patients Treated by Scaling &/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	20	18
Teeth otherwise Conserved	74	
Teeth Root Filled		—
Inlays		—
Crowns		2
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the year	207	50

PART B. PROSTHETICS

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...	4
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	2
Number of Dentures supplied	14

PART C. ANAESTHETICS

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	74
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PART D. INSPECTIONS

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of Patients given First Inspections during year	A 407	D 73
Number of Patients in A and D above who required treatment	B 262	E 66
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	C 254	F 66

PART E. SESSIONS

*Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days)
devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients*

For Treatment	G 132
For Health Education	H 15

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. W. G. LOCK

Introduction In presenting this report, I would again like to express my appreciation of the help which Dr. T. A. I. Rees has given me throughout the year and to thank my staff for their loyal support.

Although two of the public health inspectors, Mr. A. Lord and Mr. J. H. Rendell, who was also Port Health Inspector, resigned, the vacancies created were filled, Mr. G. O. Jones and Mr. B. A. Straw being appointed, the latter having recently returned from Canada.

I am pleased to report that two of the students, Mr. D. R. R. Jane and Mr. R. Zorichak, succeeded in passing their intermediate examination and that two further students, Mr. P. J. Doidge and Mr. N. West, joined the department in September.

WATER SUPPLY

Consumption The average daily consumption of water during 1969 was 20,817,000 gallons, an increase of 421,000 gallons over the daily average for 1968.

Supply The water supply area includes the whole of Plympton Rural District and part of the Tavistock Rural District as well as the City of Plymouth.

The rainfall over the catchment area was 56·71 inches, less than that for the previous year by 10·66 inches and 11·9 inches below the average of 68·61 inches: it was particularly low from August to October, being 6·48 inches, which compares with the average for this period of 17·48 inches. As a result, it was necessary to impose restrictions on the use of hose-pipes for watering gardens and the washing of private cars from the 9th November until the 7th December inclusive.

To augment the supply, a total of 577,000,000 gallons of water was pumped from Lopwell, 66,000,000 gallons from the 24th April to the 11th May and 511,000,000 gallons from the 22nd July to the 19th December.

Water Treatment An average of 0·5 part per million of chlorine has been added to the water at Burrator and,

after filtering, the water has been chlorinated again and treated with lime to correct the pH.

The River Tavy water has been chlorinated, treated with coagulants, settled, filtered and again chlorinated.

Bacteriological Examination During 1969, with a view to ensuring that a pure supply of water was maintained, 237 routine samples were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
From City Mains ...	188	5 (all non-faecal)	183
From Wells and Springs	49	9 (3 non-faecal) (6 faecal)	40
GRAND TOTAL ...	237	14 (8 non-faecal) (6 faecal)	223

Owing to the dry summer and autumn, a very much larger amount of Lopwell water was used during the year. Frequency of sampling was, of necessity, increased, and a total of 392 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from this source. Of these, 19 were found to contain B. Coli.

During the year 38 samples were taken from Maker Camp, which is the responsibility of the Education Committee. Of these, 4 contained B. Coli and 3 of the latter contained Faecal Coli.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1969
(parts per million)

Chemical Analysis

Seven samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of the analysis, the figures representing parts per million:

<i>Date</i> <i>Sample Number</i>	<i>14th</i> <i>Feb.</i> <i>1</i>	<i>14th</i> <i>Feb.</i> <i>2</i>	<i>18th</i> <i>Feb.</i> <i>3</i>	<i>23rd</i> <i>July</i> <i>4</i>	<i>13th</i> <i>Aug.</i> <i>5</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>Dec.</i> <i>6</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>Dec.</i> <i>7</i>
Temporary Hardness	4.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	8.0
Permanent Hardness	10.0	9.0	8.0	12.0	6.0	18.0	9.0
Total Hardness	14.0	13.0	14.0	22.0	15.0	26.0	17.0
Chlorine as Chlorides	14.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	15.0	12.0
Ammonia (Saline)	—	—	0.030	0.004	—	—	0.002
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	0.016	0.018	0.028	0.036	0.006	0.026	0.024
Nitrates as Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—
Nitrites as Nitrogen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hours at 27° C.)	0.2	0.2	0.25	0.035	0.1	0.25	0.2
Metals (Zinc, Copper, Lead, Iron and Manganese)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pH value	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.3	8.6	7.2	7.5

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

SWIMMING-POOLS

Details of the results of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination from swimming-pools in the City are shown in the following table and, unless otherwise indicated, the water supplied to the pools was from the City mains.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Ballard Centre	9	—	9
Burrington Sec. Mod. School	2	—	2
Central Park Bathing Pool ...	9	—	9
Central Park Paddling Pools	7	3 (2 faecal)	4
Compton Primary School ...	3	—	3
Devonport Park Paddling Pool	3	2 (faecal)	1
Downham Special School ...	1	1 (faecal)	—
Drake Primary School ...	2	—	2
Efford Sec. Modern School ...	2	1	1
Glenholt Camp	4	1 (faecal)	3
Goosewell Junior School ...	3	1	2
Hooe Junior School	3	—	3
Kingsland School	2	—	2
Knowle Primary School ...	5	1 (faecal)	4
Montpelier Junior School ...	3	1 (faecal)	2
Mt. Gould Hospital – Hydro- therapy Pool	8	1 (faecal)	7
Mt. Wise Juniors' Bathing Pool (sea water)	3	2 (1 faecal)	1

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Mt. Wise Infants' Paddling Pool (sea water)	3	1 (faecal)	2
Mt. Wise Ladies' Bathing Pool (sea water)	3	3 (2 faecal)	—
Mt. Wise Men's Bathing Pool (sea water)	3	3 (2 faecal)	—
Munday House	5	1 (faecal)	4
Oxford Street School ...	2	1	1
Pennycross Primary School ...	3	—	3
Plymouth College Bathing Pool	1	—	1
Plymstock Comprehensive School	2	—	2
Plympton County Primary School	2	—	2
Plympton County Sec. School	1	—	1
South Trelawney Junior School	3	1	2
Southway Comprehensive School	5	1 (faecal)	4
Southway Primary School ...	5	1	4
Tinside Bathing Pool (sea water)	4	1 (faecal)	3
Whitleigh Junior School ...	8	1 (faecal)	7
Widey Technical School ...	4	1	3
Woodfield Junior School ...	9	1	8
Woodford County Infants' School	2	—	2
Woodford County Junior School	2	1 (faecal)	1

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information relating to sewerage and sewage disposal.

Sewage Treatment

During the year construction work was started on the scheme for the elimination of the sixty-years-old sewage works at Elburton by pumping the flow to the new treatment works at Radford. Work was started on the extension to the Radford Works, which is being doubled in size; new storm-water sedimentation tanks are being added and the aeration intensity is being increased.

At the Camel's Head treatment works work began on the replacement of the aeration plant with new cones of higher efficiency, which will enable the works to continue to give full treatment to the increased flows and industrial discharges.

At the Marsh Mills treatment works the first contract, as part of the complete reconstruction, was started and design work for the main contract is well advanced.

Sewerage

Sewerage schemes for the elimination of flooding at Woodford and Colebrook were completed and a further scheme at Plympton St. Maurice carried out. A new trunk foul-water sewer was laid also at St. Maurice during the year to serve the new development projected to the east and to by-pass the older sewers in St. Maurice itself.

The main twin siphon sewer under the River Plym serving the whole of the north-east sector of the City between Estover and Efford was completed during the year and several small schemes to reduce flooding were carried out in various parts of the City.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of complaints of housing defects and nuisances received and given attention during the year was 2,450.

Prosecutions Only in one instance was it necessary for legal proceedings to be taken against an owner for not carrying out repairs to a property. This was in connection with a Nuisance Order with which the owner had not complied, and the magistrates inflicted a fine of two pounds.

In another case, an owner of a property was fined one pound with two guineas costs for failing to supply information relating to the ownership of a property.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Further notifications of occupation of premises have been received during the year, and the numbers of the various types of premises registered at the end of 1969 as compared with 1968 are as follows:

<i>Type of Premises</i>						<i>Number Registered</i>	
						<i>End of 1968</i>	<i>End of 1969</i>
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	630	639
Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	147	131
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	1174	1196
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	...	...	...	...	189	187
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						2144	2156
						<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of general inspections and re-inspections made was 2,235, and the number of contraventions of the provisions of the Act observed was 557, of which 405 had been rectified by the end of the year.

During the year 45 reports of accidents were received from employers in accordance with the provisions of the Offices, Shops

and Railway Premises Act, 1963. These accidents occurred in the following classes of premises:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of Accidents</i>	
	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Investigated</i>
Offices	6	1
Retail shops	27	4
Wholesale premises	2	—
Catering establishments and canteens	10	2
TOTAL	45	7

These accidents can be broadly classified as follows:

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Premises</i>	<i>Catering Establishments and Canteens</i>	<i>Total</i>
Machinery	—	1	—	—	1
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	2	9	1	4	16
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2	2	—	1	5
Handling goods	2	6	1	3	12
Struck by falling object ...	—	3	—	1	4
Use of hand tools	—	4	—	—	4
Not otherwise specified ...	—	2	—	1	3
TOTALS	6	27	2	10	45

Where necessary, advice regarding accident prevention was given to the occupiers concerned, but in most cases the circumstances were not such as to warrant further action being taken.

Copies of reports on accidents notified by firms to the local authority are sent to the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories at Bristol, the appropriate officer appointed by the Minister of Labour, who is available to advise on technical problems of accident prevention.

Common Lodging-houses
Regular inspections of the two common lodging-houses in the City have been made during the year and improvements effected when these have been necessary.

Factories and Outworkers
Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1961, and of the out-work carried on within the City are given in the following tables:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (i)	Number on Register (ii)	Number of		
		Inspections (iii)	Written Notices (iv)	Occupiers prosecuted (v)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	17	8	2	—
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	592	130	11	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	10	24	10	—
TOTALS ...	619	162	23	

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i> (i)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i> (vi)
	<i>Found</i> (ii)	<i>Remedied</i> (iii)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i> (iv)	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i> (v)	
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	3	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temper- ature (s. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (s. 4)	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7)(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	6	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork	1	1	1	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	<i>Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel, making, etc. ...	319	—	—	—	—	—

Pet Animals Act, 1951 During the year, following visits to the premises by the Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the Chief Fire Officer, and after the carrying out of improvements where necessary, fourteen licences were issued in accordance with the Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 In accordance with the Act, five licences have been renewed.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964 In accordance with the Act, three licences have been renewed.

Rodent Control The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 1,120, and details of the inspections made as a result of these complaints are given in the following table:

	<i>Owned by Local Authority</i>	<i>Type of Property</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Dwellinghouses (including Council houses)</i>	<i>Other premises</i>	
Number of properties in- spected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	103	870	147	1,120
(b) Survey	5	40	17	62
(c) Otherwise	—	1	—	1
Total inspections carried out	121	1,528	313	1,962
Number of properties in- spected found to be infes- ted by:				
(a) Rats				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	1	1
{ Minor infestation...	74	672	109	855
(b) Mice				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	29	198	37	264
Number of infested proper- ties treated				
by Local Authority ...	103	870	147	1,120
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... 3				

By the end of the year, with the co-operation of owners and occupiers, successful treatments had been effected in respect of 809 houses and 224 other premises.

The normal programme of test baiting of sewers for rat infestation was carried out over the City, and one local occurrence was reported. This area was treated and no further reports of infestation received. There have been no infestations of controlled tips during the year.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

Rag Flock Twenty samples of filling materials were taken for analysis during the year under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, of which five consisted of rag flock, seven of woollen mixture felt, one of cotton felt, three of sisal, one of coir fibre, one of hessian, one of hair, and one of bonded wadding. All these samples proved to be satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Sixteen samples of fertilisers and thirteen samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year for analysis. One sample of fertiliser and five samples of feeding stuffs were found to be unsatisfactory and warnings were given to the manufacturers.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967 During the year a children's game was submitted to the public analyst for examination, a substance used in the game had the capacity of glowing in the dark and the question arose as to whether the substance might contain radio-active material. The public analyst found that the material from which the toy was made contained a phosphorescent zinc known as 'Sidots' blende, which is not radio-active.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 During the year fifteen inspections were carried out of boiling plants used for the treatment of waste foods.

Premises Inspected

The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with information regarding the action taken as a result of these inspections:

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices Served or Improvements Required	Intimation Notices Complied With or Improvements Effectuated	Statutory Notices Served During the Year	Statutory Notices Complied with During the Year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	3564	1399	—	45	—
Houses reinspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	4707	—	962	—	44
Number of premises (other than houses)	869	37	38	—	—
Number of interviews	923	—	—	—	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	47	—	—	—	—
Number of houses visited regarding notifiable diseases ...	1205	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding food poisoning	189	—	—	—	—
Animal boarding establishments	12	1	1	—	—
Bakehouses	35	5	3	—	—
Boarding-houses	6	1	1	—	—
Butchers	268	40	33	—	—
Cinemas and amusement places	17	3	2	—	—
Common lodging-houses	5	—	—	—	—
Dairies and milk shops	80	1	—	—	—
Food vehicles	225	70	53	—	—
Fresh-fish shops	29	4	2	—	—
Fresh-fish carts	5	2	2	—	—
Fried fish-and-chip shops	68	19	17	—	—
Fruit and vegetable shops	39	4	4	—	—
Hairdressing establishments	154	8	4	—	—
Ice-cream premises	130	10	6	—	—
Markets	98	—	—	—	—
Noise Abatement Act	18	2	2	—	—
Offensive trades	7	—	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	2235	557	405	—	—
Outworkers premises	13	—	—	—	—
Pet shops	28	2	2	—	—
Premises to examine foodstuffs	1378	—	—	—	—
Preserved food premises	17	—	—	—	—
Provision shops	524	58	39	—	—
Public-houses	103	14	7	—	—
Public conveniences	349	—	—	—	—
Rag flock premises	8	—	—	—	—
Restaurants and other food preparation premises	303	71	59	—	—
Schools	105	—	—	—	—
School kitchens	11	—	—	—	—
Second-hand shops	15	—	—	—	—
Sites	221	28	27	—	—
Slaughter-houses	400	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations	34	2	2	—	—
Swimming-baths	178	—	—	—	—
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	34	3	3	—	—
Tips	38	1	1	—	—
Water-courses	16	1	1	—	—
Inspections of houses for infestation of rats and mice ...	1528	870	809	—	—
Inspection of premises other than houses for rats and mice ...	434	250	224	—	—
Visits to Public Health Laboratory	625	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1652	—	—	—	—

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

Daily observations have been continued at the three recording stations established in the City, and the results obtained during the year are shown in the table.

Period	No. of weeks in period	Daily averages in micrograms per cubic metre					
		Plymouth Market		Whitleigh Secondary Modern School		Mount Street Primary School	
		Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	4	88	91	32	44	132	88
February	4	88	102	31	58	120	103
March	5	63	110	37	78	101	106
April	4	26	67	16	40	42	68
May	5	20	60	10	34	35	53
June	4	13	76	8	50	18	53
July	4	11	62	5	46	15	40
August	4	12	64	2	60	13	40
September	5	21	61	4	50	21	47
October	4	27	61	10	49	42	69
November... ..	4	48	71	22	46	80	71
December	5	95	110	40	38	156	94
Winter Average: January-March October-December	26	69	92	28	53	113	93
Summer Average: April-September	26	17	60	8	46	24	50

The three sites are classified as follows:

- Plymouth Market .. Commercial area with predominantly central heating.
- Whitleigh School .. Residential area with low-density housing.
- Mount Street School .. Residential area with high-density housing.

I would like to record my thanks to the Headmaster, the staff and the scholars at Whitleigh Secondary School for their help in making daily observations during term-time.

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	3,564
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	8,271
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	61
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	233
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	64
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	1,399

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	962
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—					
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...			1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	45
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a)	By owners	...	...	44
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted							2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(7) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following acceptance of schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(d) Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

Number of dwelling-houses subject to operative Demolition Orders where Closing Orders were substituted	—
--	-----	-----	---

(e) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	39
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	...	5
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	...	...	2

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year			96
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	108
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	555
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	...		5
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year			1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	6

Improvement of Houses During the year 186 visits have been made to houses in connection with Standard Grants and 110 visits in respect of Discretionary Grants. These visits are made for the purpose of indemnifying the properties against demolition and to certify that they should provide satisfactory housing accommodation for the specified periods.

<i>Improvement Grants</i>	<i>Applications Received</i>	<i>Applications Approved</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
Standard Grants	261	220	151
Discretionary Grants	69	60	61

HOUSING ACT, 1969

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Details relating to applications for qualification certificates are given below:-

Where standard amenities already provided

- (1) Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (1) 1
- (2) Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 45 (2) Nil
- (3) Number of qualification certificates refused under Section 45 (2) Nil

Where standard amenities not already provided

- (1) Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44 (2) Nil
- (2) Number of certificates of provisional approval issued under Section 46 (1) Nil
- (3) Number of certificates of provisional approval issued under Section 46 (3) Nil

Where improvement grants were concerned

- (1) Applications received 10
- (2) Certificates of provisional approval issued 6
- (3) Qualification certificates issued Nil

Exemption for Low Income Tenants from Section 54

- (1) Number of certificates issued under Section 55 Nil

I am indebted to the City Planning Officer for the information relating to the number of applications for improvement grants and qualification certificates where improvement grants were also concerned.

Rent Act, 1957 No applications have been received during the year for the issue or for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Bacteriological Examination of Milk One hundred and forty-eight samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the number of samples of various descriptions of milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test and the results:

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Void</i>
Pasteurised 	115	115	—	—

Phosphatase Test A total of 115 samples of pasteurised milk were obtained and submitted to the Phosphatase Test for checking the efficiency of the pasteurising process. All of these samples were returned as satisfactory.

Turbidity Test Thirty-one samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and all were found to be satisfactory.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965 The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk issued during the year.

<i>Description of Licence</i>	<i>No. issued</i>
Dealer's Sterilised and/or Pasteurised and/or 'Untreated' Licences 	20

Chemical Analysis of Milk Nine samples of pasteurised milk, two samples of pasteurised (Channel Island) milk and one sample of sterilised milk were obtained for analysis. All these samples were found to be genuine.

Antibiotics in Milk During the year, nine samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, who found the samples 'free from penicillin and other antibiotics'.

**Registration
under the Milk
and Dairies
(General)
Regulations, 1959**

During the year four premises were registered for the sale of cream.

Ice-cream The number of applications for registration of premises for the sale of loose and prepacked ice-cream was twenty-nine.

**Bacteriological
Examination of
Samples of
Ice-cream** During the year twenty-four samples of ice-cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Hot Mix</i>	<i>Cold Mix</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—4½ hours or more	15	4	19
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—2½ hours to 4 hours	1	Nil	1
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—½ to 2 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hours	4	Nil	4
TOTALS	20	4	24

Of the fifteen samples of 'hot mix', two were prepacked, both of which were placed in Grade 1.

**Chemical
Analysis of
Ice-cream** During the year, five samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to chemical analysis, all of which were found to be satisfactory. The results are given in the following table:

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Fat other than Butterfat</i>	<i>Butterfat</i>	<i>Milk Solids not Fat</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
1	9·2%	2·3%	14·0%	10%
2	10·1%	0·8%	15·0%	11%
3	2·9%	6·7%	10·5%	12%
4	9·1%	3·6%	10·5%	14%
5	9·3%	2·5%	15·7%	12%

FOOD AND DRUGS

Adulteration The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated:

<i>Articles Sampled</i>	<i>Formal Samples</i>		<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Total Number</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	
Batter Mix ...	—	—	1	—	1
Baking Powder ...	—	—	1	—	1
Bicarb. of Soda ...	—	—	1	—	1
Blancmange Pow.	—	—	1	—	1
Butter ...	—	—	1	—	1
Condiments ...	—	—	2	—	2
Custard Powder	—	—	1	—	1
Cream of Tartar	—	—	1	—	1
Cream (Artificial)	—	—	2	—	2
Cream (Clotted)	—	—	2	—	2
Desserts (flav'd)	—	—	6	—	6
Flour ...	—	—	2	—	2
Fruit Squash ...	—	—	2	—	2
Fish paste ...	—	—	1	—	1
Food flavouring	—	—	2	—	2
*Food Colour ...	—	—	1	—	1
Gelatine ...	—	—	1	—	1
Honey ...	—	—	3	—	3
Ice-cream ...	—	—	5	—	5
Jelly (Table) ...	—	—	2	—	2
Lard ...	—	—	2	—	2
Margarine ...	—	—	2	—	2
Meat paste ...	—	—	3	—	3
Monosodium Glutimate ...	—	—	1	—	1
Milk ...	7	—	12	—	19
Olive Oil ...	—	—	1	—	1
Pie Filling ...	—	—	1	—	1
† Pasties ...	1	2	8	1	12
† Pies (Meat) ...	1	1	2	—	4
Paté ...	—	—	1	—	1
Rennet ...	—	—	1	—	1
Spices ...	—	—	17	—	17
Sugar ...	—	—	1	—	1
‡ Sausages ...	—	—	1	1	2
Sausage Rolls ...	—	—	2	—	2
Sauces ...	—	—	8	—	8
Medicines ...	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS ...	9	3	104	2	118

* Defective labelling – corrected through the manufacturers.

† Taken under the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations. 'Adulterated' here means a deficiency of meat. Warnings and advice were given where there were deficiencies.

‡ Excess fat.

The Sausage and other Meat Product Regulations, 1967 These regulations which specify requirements for the composition of meat products, including sausages and for the labelling, description and advertisement of meat products, came into force on the 31st May, 1969. Seventeen samples of pies, pasties and sausage rolls have been taken and submitted to the public analyst in order that the meat content could be checked against the prescribed standards, and of these, three samples of pasties and one of a meat pie were found to be deficient in the meat contents. Warnings were given to the firms concerned and subsequent sampling indicated that the meat contents were satisfactory.

Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals The following table gives the results of samples of foodstuffs taken during the year in connection with the national programme of sampling food with a view to discovering the levels of toxic substances which may be present: these samples were taken in conjunction with the public analyst.

ORGANO-CHLORINE RESIDUES

<i>Food Sampled</i>				<i>Result</i>
Eggs (two samples)	...	...	...	Organo-chlorine residues less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
Clotted Cream (two samples)				Organo-chlorine residues less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.88 p.p.m. and Dieldrin 0.032 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.076 p.p.m. and Dieldrin 0.031 p.p.m.
Butter	....	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.039 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.022 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.027 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.027 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.022 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.020 p.p.m.
Butter	...	...	...	*B.H.C. 0.020 p.p.m.
Butter (two samples)			...	Organo-chlorine residues less than would have been reported under the national scheme.

Chicken	...	...	...	*Dieldrin 0·045 p.p.m. and D.D.E. 0·07.
Chicken	...	...	...	Organo-chlorine residues are less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
Mussels (local)	...	...	...	*D.D.T. 0·11.
Oysters (local)	...	...	...	Organo-chlorine residues less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
Fresh Fish (two samples)	...	...	...	Organo-chlorine residues less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
School Meal	...	...	...	Organo-chlorine residues less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
School Meal	...	...	...	Organo-chlorine residues not detected.

MERCURY RESIDUES

<i>Food Sampled</i>				<i>Result</i>
Eggs (two samples)	...	...	...	The proportion of mercury residues is less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
Fresh Fish (local)	...	...	...	Mercury residues not found.
Fresh Fish (local)	...	...	...	The proportion of mercury residues is less than would have been reported under the national scheme.
Lard	...	...	...	Mercury residues not detected.
Lard	...	...	...	The proportion of mercury residues is less than would have been reported under the national scheme.

** These results would have been reported as positive under the national scheme.*

A national advisory committee has recommended certain controls in connection with the use of the above chemicals, and no doubt there will be further reports.

Contamination of Food

A number of cases of food contamination came to the notice of the department during the year, which indicated a certain lack of care in the preparation, storage and handling of food. Visits were made to the premises concerned and the occupiers cautioned and advised as to the steps which should be taken to ensure that the foodstuffs which they sold were

free from contamination and in a fresh and wholesome condition. In the cases of those firms situated outside the area of the City, warning letters were sent and the Chief Public Health Inspectors of the areas in which the premises were situated were notified.

In one case, of a bottle of milk containing broken glass, it was felt necessary that legal proceedings should be taken and the dairy company was fined £15 with 5 guineas costs.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 Towards the end of the year a visit to a club and restaurant made during the late evening revealed that a very low standard of hygiene was being maintained, to such an extent that it was decided that legal proceedings should be taken, which resulted in the proprietor being fined five guineas on each of twelve counts and fifteen guineas costs.

Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection Details of the number of animals killed in the Plymouth area are shown in the following tables:

						<i>Slaughtered and inspected</i>
Bovines	...	...	...	...	...	8,776
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	211
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	3,483
Pigs	(Prince Rock Abattoir,	5,851				} 30,239
	(Bowyer's Bacon Factory, Plympton,					
	Plymouth)	...	...	...	24,388	
						<hr/> 42,709 <hr/> <hr/>

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the City was 72 tons 13cwt. 0 qr. 9 lb.

Details of the number of whole carcasses condemned and of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned are shown in the table which follows:

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ...	6,377	2,399	211	3,483	30,239	—
Number inspected ...	6,377	2,399	211	3,483	30,239	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> : Whole carcasses condemned	5	41	19	22	107	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2,338	1,703	3	606	5,385	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease and other conditions, excluding Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	36.74%	72.69%	10.42%	18.03%	18.16%	—

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	8	—	—	879	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.01%	0.33%	—	—	2.91%	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	16	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	16	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The slaughtering operations at Messrs. Bowyer's premises at Plympton continued to increase, and although from time to time congestion during slaughter occurred, it was usually possible to rectify this by some immediate adjustment at some particular stage of dressing.

During 1969 negotiations were reopened regarding the future of the abattoir at Maxwell Road, and the matter is still under consideration.

The problem of fluke infestation in bovine livers was very apparent during the year, and the financial loss to producers must have been considerable.

It is difficult to account for the rise in the tuberculosis figures as compared with the previous year: most of the cases, however, revealed only localised and chronic lesions in bovines and infection in pigs in practically all cases was confined to heads.

**Unsound
Foodstuffs**

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for

food:

TINNED GOODS

						<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	0	22
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	11
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	2	19
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	2	20
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	6
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	3
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	24
Jams and Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	3
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	29

PROVISIONS

Dried Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1
Fresh Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	2
Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	3	23
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	1	19
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	3	18
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	3	9
Sweets and Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	24
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	1
Cakes and Cake Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	11
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	25
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	7
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	2	12

MEAT PRODUCTS

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	3	2
Sausages and Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	3	2

Fish Inspection The following summary indicates the quantity of fish, smoked fish and other varieties examined during the year and the quantity found to be unfit for food:

						<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Quantity of fish inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1591	5	0	0
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	1
Quantity of smoked fish found to be unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	26
Quantity of shellfish found to be unfit for human consumption	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	14

**Inspection of
Other Food
Premises**

The table on page 65 gives details of the number and type of the various food premises within the City, information regarding compliance with regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which relate to washing facilities, together with the number of inspections made and action taken as a result of these inspections:

**Educational
Activities**

Talks to women's organisations, student nurses and second-year students at the College of Domestic Science have continued during the year. In addition, following a request from the school, there was a lecture to 'A' level domestic science students at the Notre Dame High School for Girls.

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16</i>	<i>Number to which Regulation 19 applies</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19</i>	<i>Number of inspections made</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>
For manufacture of ice cream ...	6	6	6	6	20	1	1
Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips ...	63	63	63	63	68	19	17
Restaurants and other food preparation places ...	274	274	274	274	303	71	59
Butchers' shops ...	204	204	204	204	268	40	33
Bakehouses ...	53	53	53	53	35	5	3
Fresh fish shops (other than registered premises) ...	48	48	48	48	29	4	2
General provision shops ...	1190	1190	1121	1121	693	72	49
Fruit and vegetable shops ...							
Dairies and premises licensed to sell milk, cream or ice cream							
Public houses ...	264	264	264	264	103	14	7

IMMUNISATION

The latest schedule of immunisation recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security was adopted in the clinics about the middle of 1969 and is as follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Prophylactic</i>
Approximately 5 months	Diphtheria/tetanus/whooping-cough and oral poliomyelitis vaccine (first dose).
Approximately 7 months	Diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis and oral poliomyelitis vaccine (second dose).
12 months 	Diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis and oral poliomyelitis vaccine (third dose).
13 months 	Measles vaccination.
14 months 	Smallpox vaccination.
5 years of age or school entry	Diphtheria/tetanus and oral poliomyelitis vaccine.
13 years of age	B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis.
Before leaving school ...	Poliomyelitis vaccine (oral or inactivated) Tetanus toxoid.

Ideally, revaccination against smallpox should take place about the ages of 5 and 15 years.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING-COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

The annual return of vaccinations in 1969 (Table A), records 2,857 infants completing a course of vaccination against diphtheria, whooping-cough and tetanus, compared with 3,210 in 1968. There is a similar reduction in the number of those vaccinated against poliomyelitis. It is probable that this apparent reduction in numbers vaccinated is not due to a falling off in the numbers accepting immunisation but is the result of adopting the schedule shown above. It will be noticed that there is now an interval of 5 months between the 2nd and 3rd doses of triple and poliomyelitis vaccines (previously it was only one month) and it is obvious that a course of immunisation started in the second part of the year cannot be completed by the end of the year. The completed course will be recorded in the statistics of the year in which the 3rd and final dose is given and it is expected that figures for 1970 will show a return to the normal.

The previous immunisation schedule required vaccinations at monthly intervals from the 6th to 12th months of age which was

TABLE A

IMMUNISATION – 1969 – DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS, MEASLES

COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES – NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple D.T.P.	334	2091	200	64	149	19	2857
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	8	27	5	17	128	87	272
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	1	—	5	173	179
8. Salk	—	6	4	1	—	1	12
9. Sabin	300	2083	313	113	279	394	3482
10. Measles	—	521	843	603	1088	989	4044
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	342	2118	205	81	281	110	3137
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	334	2091	200	64	149	19	2857
13. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus) ...	342	2118	206	81	282	279	3308
14. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio)	300	2089	317	114	279	395	3494

REINFORCING DOSES – NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple D.T.P.	—	207	702	112	436	92	1549
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	56	198	73	2135	1444	3906
5. Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	6	32	39
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	3	7	41	430	481
8. Salk	—	1	9	2	6	3	21
9. Sabin	—	83	220	77	2318	1111	3809
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	—	263	901	185	2577	1568	5494
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	—	207	702	112	436	92	1549
13. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus) ...	—	263	903	192	2612	1966	5936
14. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio)	—	84	229	79	2324	1114	3830

TOTAL BIRTHS: 4,148
CHILD POPULATION: Under 1 year, 4,150; 1-4 years, 15,650; 5-14 years, 35,300; Total, 55,100
TOTAL POPULATION: 248,470

easy for the mother to remember. The new schedule with longer and irregular intervals between vaccinations may be more difficult for some parents to remember though record cards showing the date of the next visit are issued for infants attending clinics. Should any appreciable numbers fail to attend to complete courses it will be necessary to institute some reminder system.

The reinforcement doses given will show a reduction in future years as the new schedule omits the revaccinations against diphtheria and tetanus which used to be given about 9 or 10 years of age.

VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

This became available in 1968 and 1,878 children were vaccinated by the end of that year. Supplies of vaccine were very restricted in the early months of 1969 but improved sufficiently later to allow the vaccination of 4,044 children in the year. As is mentioned in the section of the report dealing with infectious diseases it seems likely that even the comparatively small number of vaccinations carried out in 1968 resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of measles cases expected in 1969.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

There has been a slow but steady increase in the number of vaccinations carried out (Table C) and 2,897 children received primary vaccination against smallpox during 1969. 2,319 infants under 2 years of age were vaccinated which is equivalent to 55% of the birth rate. If those children who were vaccinated at the age of 2 years and over are included and vaccinations continue at a similar rate, the indications are that 70% of the child population will be vaccinated, the great majority before reaching 5 years of age.

VACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

525 persons were vaccinated at the special clinic in 1969.

TABLE B—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS (UNDER 16 YEARS) VACCINATED OR REVACCINATED DURING 1969					
				<i>Number vaccinated</i>	<i>Number revaccinated</i>
0-3 months	...			2	—
3-6 months	...			18	—
6-9 months	...			31	—
9-12 months	...			149	—
1 year	...	...		2,119	—
2-4 years	...	...		402	71
5-15 years	...	...		176	373
TOTAL	...	...		2,897	444

TABLE C—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<i>Year</i>			<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 2 years of age)</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1963	...	...	3,867	743	13.99	502
1964	...	...	3,839	1,630	36.52	386
1965	...	...	3,765	2,099*	49.67	130*
1966	...	...	3,822	2,264	47.70	265
1967	...	...	3,997	2,478	47.31	164
1968	...	...	4,141	2,525	50.45	257
1969	...	...	4,148	2,897	55.91	444

* from 1965, figures are for persons under 16 years of age

TABLE 1.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1969—BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 years</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>15-19 years</i>	<i>20-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	11	8	10	7	45	11	5	3	19	9	2	3	138
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	2	9	6	22
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	2	—	8	6	6	7	5	2	3	1	40
Measles	62	200	282	288	296	554	15	5	1	3	—	—	—	1706
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	4	13	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	22
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	5	4	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
TOTALS	72	215	292	302	312	625	37	20	15	32	13	14	10	1959

TABLE 2.
QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1969

DISEASE	JANUARY TO MARCH			APRIL TO JUNE			JULY TO SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER TO DECEMBER			TOTALS FOR YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	3	3	4	4	8
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	47	54	101	17	15	32	3	1	4	—	1	1	67	71	138
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
Food Poisoning	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	—	2	3	1	4	9	13	22
Infective Jaundice	—	2	2	4	3	7	3	4	7	16	8	24	23	17	40
Measles	473	483	956	178	181	359	157	129	286	48	57	105	856	850	1706
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	5	6	5	5	10	—	3	3	—	3	3	6	16	22
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	4	5	9	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	8	12	20
TOTALS	527	555	1082	211	214	425	167	140	307	70	75	145	975	984	1959

Infectious Diseases

Incidence

Table 1 shows the number of notifications received for each disease classified by age-groups.

Table 2 shows the quarterly and sex incidence of the diseases.

Table 3 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1969 with comparative figures for the previous four years.

Hospital Admissions

Table 4 shows the infectious diseases for which fifty-five Plymouth residents were admitted to hospital.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1,959 cases of infectious diseases were notified in 1969 including 40 cases of infective jaundice with one death. This disease has only recently become notifiable and it will probably take a few years to establish the number of cases likely to occur in a normal year.

Food Poisoning

No outbreaks occurred during the year but 22 individual cases were notified and a further 16 probable cases came to notice during investigations. The bacteriological cause was established in 9 cases as follows: *S. Typhimurium*: 3; *S. Panama*: 2; *S. Chester*: 2; *S. Enteritidis*: 2.

Dysentery

The outbreak of sonne dysentery which began in October, 1968, and produced 300 cases by the end of December continued into the early months of 1969 and 133 cases were recorded before the outbreak subsided in April.

Measles

The epidemic which is expected every second year duly arrived and 1,706 cases were notified. This is the lowest number to be recorded in a 'measles' year when three or four thousand notifications can usually be expected as the following records show: 1967: 4,011 cases; 1965: 3,995; 1963: 3,510; 1961: 4,485; 1959: 3,918, and similarly in the previous decade.

Vaccination against measles was started in the middle of 1968 and though only 1,878 susceptible children were vaccinated by the end of that year it seems justifiable to assume that the reduction in measles cases in 1969 is attributable to a greater or lesser extent to the introduction of vaccination against the disease. It will be a few years before the efficiency of measles vaccination is fully

discernable, when the babies who are now having this as part of their vaccination programme reach an age when they would have been most likely to contract measles in the days before vaccination. It will indeed be a great immunological achievement if the disease virtually disappears as has been the case with diphtheria and poliomyelitis following the introduction of vaccination.

TABLE 3
CASES NOTIFIED IN THE CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>
Acute Meningitis ...	8	1	5	4	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	138	329	16	86	33
Encephalitis	3	—	1	3	—
Food Poisoning	22	34	30	23	25
Infective Jaundice ...	40	18	—	—	—
Measles	1706	212	4011	606	3995
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	5	—	1	3
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	22	27	51	58	46
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	20	78	519	52	57

TABLE 4

SCOTT HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH

ADMISSIONS — PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS — 1969

NOTIFIABLE (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES ONLY

	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Acute Meningitis	7	6
Dysentery	8	6
Food Poisoning	1	1
Infective Jaundice	8	6
Measles	28	24
Whooping-cough	3	—

DEATHS — PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS, 1969

Infective Jaundice	1
---------------------------	---

Prevention of Illness Care and After-Care

(a) TUBERCULOSIS

VITAL STATISTICS

Notifications The number of notified cases of tuberculosis for the year amounted to 57, consisting of 43 respiratory and 14 other forms of tuberculosis. These figures show a decrease of 8 in respiratory notifications and an increase of 3 in non-respiratory compared with the previous year.

TABLE 1

AGE AND SEX OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1969

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-5	3	2	—	—
6-15	1	1	—	—
16-25	5 (3)	1	1 (1)	1
26-35	2 (1)	—	1 (1)	3
36-45	4 (3)	3 (2)	2	—
46-55	5 (4)	4 (2)	2 (2)	—
56-65	6 (3)	1	1	2 (1)
66 and over	4 (3)	1 (1)	—	1
TOTALS ...	30 (17)	13 (5)	7 (4)	7 (1)

(Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases)

TABLE 2
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
FOR THE YEARS 1958-1969

<i>Year</i>	<i>Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths (Total)</i>		<i>Deaths in Non-notified Persons</i>	
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>
1958 ...	143 (54)	16	21	1	4	1
1959 ...	154 (40)	14	13	—	1	—
1960 ...	141 (47)	10	19	—	1	—
1961 ...	160 (48)	15	22	—	4	—
1962 ...	90 (35)	10	14	—	2	—
1963 ...	108 (34)	19	9	3	—	1
1964 ...	107 (31)	12	9	3	2	3
1965 ...	70 (28)	15 (5)	6	—	—	1
1966 ...	51 (21)	8 (4)	5	—	—	—
*1967 ...	47 (17)	16 (1)	4	1	2	1
1968 ...	51 (21)	11 (1)	7	—	—	—
1969 ...	43 (22)	14 (5)	1	—	1	1

* *City boundaries revised to include Plympton and Plymstock*
(Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases)

Deaths During 1969, tuberculosis was registered as the cause of death in 1 case.

Clinic Register An analysis of the number of patients on the 'live' Chest Clinic Register at the end of the year is shown on Table 3.

TABLE 3

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	708	420	248	1376
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	31	40	16	87
TOTALS ...	739	460	264	1463

CHEST CLINIC AND HOSPITAL WORK

Attendances 5,093 new cases were investigated during the year. Of these 1,306 were referred to the out-patient clinics, the remainder being examined at the open X-ray sessions. In addition there were 4,466 attendances of old cases, a further 2,132 old cases attended for X-ray only, and 570 contacts were examined.

TABLE 4
ANALYSIS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Total Attendances	New Cases Referred		New Contacts	Reattendances	
		Clinic	G.P. X-ray		Clinic	X-ray Only
1960	13,924	1,059	3,957	876	8,032	—
1961	13,794	1,861	3,634	926	7,373	—
1962	12,831	1,707	3,139	837	7,148	—
1963	11,929	1,673	3,049	933	6,274	—
1964	11,587	1,448	2,382	791	6,966	—
1965	12,020	1,570	3,189	738	5,239	1,284
1966	11,287	1,793	2,328	366	5,017	1,783
*1967	11,789	1,903	2,134	631	5,531	1,590
1968	12,021	1,681	3,231	561	4,606	1,942
1969	12,261	1,306	3,787	570	4,466	2,132

Case-finding The main methods by which new cases are discovered are analysed in Table 5.

TABLE 5
SOURCE OF NOTIFIED CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
(Percentage of total notified cases shown in brackets)

Year	M.M.R.	Clinic	G.P. X-Ray	School Medical Service	Contacts	Other Hospitals
1960	35 (24.8)	49 (34.7)	11 (8.0)	1 (0.7)	15 (10.6)	30 (21.2)
1961	28 (17.5)	67 (41.9)	10 (6.2)	2 (1.2)	15 (9.4)	38 (23.8)
1962	29 (32.2)	38 (42.2)	7 (7.8)	—	4 (4.5)	12 (13.3)
1963	28 (25.9)	31 (28.9)	16 (14.8)	5 (4.6)	14 (12.9)	14 (12.9)
1964	27 (25.2)	29 (27.1)	8 (7.5)	1 (0.9)	17 (15.9)	25 (23.4)
1965	18 (25.7)	23 (32.9)	4 (5.7)	1 (1.4)	14 (20.0)	10 (14.3)
1966	13 (25.5)	16 (31.4)	3 (5.9)	2 (3.9)	7 (13.7)	10 (19.6)
*1967	6 (12.9)	16 (34.0)	4 (8.5)	1 (2.1)	6 (12.7)	14 (29.8)
1968	6 (11.8)	20 (39.2)	7 (13.7)	—	11 (21.6)	7 (13.7)
1969	3 (7.0)	16 (37.2)	2 (4.7)	1 (2.3)	8 (18.6)	13 (30.2)

* Boundary revision — includes Plympton and Plymstock

TABLE 6
TUBERCULIN TEST RESULTS FOR 14-YEAR OLD
SCHOOL-CHILDREN

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Children aged 14 years</i>	<i>Number tested with Tuberculin</i>	<i>Tuberculin Positive Reactors</i>	<i>Positive Reactors with Active TB</i>	<i>Active TB in contacts of Positive Reactors</i>
1961	3,671	2,158	145 (6.7%)	2	2
1962	3,282	2,226	127 (5.7%)	—	—
1963	3,191	1,932	101 (5.2%)	5	5
1964	2,959	1,821	72 (3.9%)	1	3
1965	2,953	1,886	83 (4.4%)	1	4
1966	2,963	1,975	82 (4.1%)	2	1
*1967	3,137	2,168	88 (4.0%)	1	—
1968	3,333	2,445	50 (2.0%)	—	1
1969	3,524	2,432	44 (1.8%)	—	1

* *Boundary revision — includes Plympton and Plymstock*

The tuberculin test used in Plymouth is the Mantoux test of 100 tuberculin units.

The percentage of tuberculin positive reactors in schoolchildren aged 14 years gives a good indication of the extent of infectious tuberculosis in this area. The proportion of reactors is now very small and the changes from year to year are slight but the downward trend observed over the last ten years continues.

TABLE 7
HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The numbers of admissions to Didworthy and the Scott Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis during the last four years are shown below:

1966	...	...	...	55
1967	...	...	...	50
1968	...	...	...	45
1969	...	...	...	51

TABLE 8

RESISTANT BACILLI IN NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number Notified</i>	<i>Number Sputum Positive</i>	<i>Number Infected with Resistant Strains</i>
1960	141	47	1
1961	160	48	1
1962	90	35	—
1963	108	34	1
1964	107	31	1
1965	70	28	—
1966	51	21	—*
† 1967	47	17	—
1968	51	21	—
1969	43	22	—

* *One patient with urinogenital tuberculosis was infected with streptomycin resistant organisms.*

† *Boundary revision – includes Plympton and Plymstock.*

Chronic Sputum Positive Cases These patients are very few in number and are closely supervised by the Health Visitor.

 The total number on 31st December, 1969, was 3.

B.C.G. Vaccination The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1969.

TABLE 9

Schoolchildren (1955 Group)	...	...	2,169
Schoolchildren (over 14)	...	...	149
Contacts	...	...	277

Rehousing The Housing Committee co-operate in the re-housing of patients found to be living in unsatisfactory conditions.

 To the 10 cases awaiting re-housing on the 31st December, 1968, were added a further 4 recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. 8 families were rehoused and 3 removed from the list leaving three still to be re-housed on the 31st December, 1969.

Voluntary Organisations The Plymouth Chest Clinic Patients' Care Committee, formerly known as the Tuberculosis Care and After Care Voluntary Committee, continued to act as agent of

the Local Authority for the welfare of the tuberculous patient, and a grant for these services was maintained at £600.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,788, of which £1,531 was devoted directly to the assistance of the patient and grants to hospitals.

As in previous years, the majority of applications was in respect of clothing, bedding and food grants. Cheap milk, foods and clothing were granted to patients, items accounting for expenditure amounting to £1,149, while amenities were also provided at Didworthy and Scott Hospitals.

(b) OTHER ILLNESS

Health Education

Fifteen health visitors have been teaching for at least one period a week in Secondary Schools.

Occasional lectures were also given to School Science Clubs and examination groups. Three health visitors have been teaching Child Care to C.S.E. level.

Invitations have also been accepted to speak to Women's Organisations, Clubs and Parent Teacher Associations.

A greater use has been made of visual aids and there were 37 showings of Mothercraft films to parents during the year.

Besides planning the Secondary Schools Health Education series, scheduled to be made in 1970 by Plymouth Education T.V. Service, members of staff have assisted in the preparation of scripts for a series on Personal Relationships.

VENEREAL DISEASE REPORT, 1969

I am indebted to Dr. A. J. EVANS, the Consultant Venereologist, for the following report:

There has been a considerable increase in the number of new patients seen at the Clinic in 1969. In 1968 the figure was 1,217, and in 1969 it rose to 1,412. Over the previous five years the percentage annual increase in new patients has varied between 7.5% and 3.5% (average 5.8%). The increase for 1969 was 11.6%.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of women attending the clinic. Five years ago the ratio of women to men among new patients was 1 : 2.2. In 1969 the ratio was 1 : 1.7. It might be that the increased number of women attending is an indication of a greater success in contact tracing, but equally it might indicate that there has been an increase in the number of promiscuous women in the population. Probably both factors are relevant.

Teenagers again formed an unduly high proportion of the new patients in 1969. 11% of the new male patients and 27% of the new female patients were 19 years or under. These figures are roughly the same as in the two previous years. These are not just youngsters wanting 'a check' because they had read a book or seen a television programme about venereal infections. Of the new patients with gonorrhoea, 8% of the males and 26% of the females were teenagers. During the year four of the patients with gonorrhoea (one boy and three girls) were under 16 years of age.

The number of new patients attending with syphilis remains satisfactorily low. The figures for gonorrhoea, however, show a 48% increase over 1968 (see Table B). The number of new females with gonorrhoea is double that for 1968 and nearly three times the figure for 1965. The figures for other sexually transmitted conditions show a smaller but still considerable increase.

Tracing the sex contacts of patients with venereal infections is the most important single measure available in the effort to stem the rising incidence of these diseases. In practice it is fraught with difficulties. In 1969, 129 patients with gonorrhoea said they knew their recent contacts, but only 57 (44%) are known to have been examined. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 39%. There has,

therefore, been a slight improvement in the success rate for contact tracing, but the results still leave much to be desired.

The rising incidence of venereal infections and sexually transmitted conditions in Plymouth is, of course, only a part of the national, and in fact, world-wide increase in these conditions. The figures for Plymouth are no worse than the national figures, but are still far from satisfactory.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE

FREEDOM FIELDS HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH

TOTAL NEW CASES FOR YEAR
(including Transfers from Other Centres)

TABLE A

<i>Year 1969</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Chan- croid</i>	<i>Gonor- rhoea</i>	<i>Non- Specific Ure- thritis</i>	<i>Other Con- ditions Treated</i>	<i>NVD</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Plymouth	9	—	217	226	380	352	1,184
Devon	4	—	25	21	52	39	141
Cornwall	1	—	14	24	36	12	87
<i>Totals</i>	14	—	256	271	468	403	1,412

NEW CASES, 1965–69

(excluding Transfers from Other Centres)

TABLE B

	<i>Syphilis</i>			<i>Gonorrhoea</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1965	22	14	36	80	38	118	154
1966	10	11	21	105	30	135	156
1967	10	11	21	116	44	160	181
1968	10	3	13	128	45	173	186
1969	13	1	14	159	97	256	270

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Report on work carried out in the City of Plymouth and abnormalities found in Plymouth residents during the year ended 31st December, 1969. (*Extracted from report of the Mass Radiography Service*).

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number examined	2,340	3,447	5,787
Abnormalities detected ...	82	68	150
Being investigated	1	—	1

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	<i>Under 15</i>	<i>15/24</i>	<i>25/34</i>	<i>35/44</i>	<i>45/59</i>	<i>60 and Over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Activer Tuberculosis – Close Clinical Super- vision	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Under Observation – Occasional Out- Patient Supervision	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis – Healed	—	1	3	7	12	8	31

NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES

							<i>Total</i>
Bronchial Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Benign Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lymphadenopathies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Cardiac Lesion	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bacterial and Virus Infections of the Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Pleural Effusion and Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Other Abnormalities:

Abnormality of the Bony Thorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dorsal Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kypho Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleural Thickening	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pulmonary Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Home Help Service

Organiser: MRS. D. FISHLEY

The Home Help Service continued to run smoothly during 1969, although the earlier part of the year showed a decline in the number of people requiring Home Help Service. The pressure was quite substantial during the latter part of the year due to the numerous cases of influenza, which affected both patients and home helps alike. However, all reasonable calls on the Service were met.

This is a summary of the work undertaken by the department's service during the year:

Visits by Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	1,597
Number of cases assisted:						
Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	51
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	144
General sickness	...	...	...	...	...	160
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
						— 358
Average number of helpers employed weekly	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	...	...	...	39,840
Amount received from householders	...	...	...	...	...	£3,898
Number of cases of full fee recovery	...	...	...	...	...	134
Number of cases of part fee recovery	...	...	...	...	...	165
Number of cases free	...	...	...	...	...	59

I am indebted to the Guild of Social Service for the following details of work undertaken by their Home Help Service:

Average number of cases assisted weekly	...	...	805
Average number of home helps employed weekly	...	...	119
Total number of hours worked for the year	...	...	153,878
Total number of visits made by home helps	...	...	5,628

Home Nursing

Superintendent: MISS D. M. WILLIAMS

Staff The establishment was forty-nine (excluding students).

The staff on 31st December, 1969, was:

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistant Superintendents
- 35 Female Queen's Nurses
- 8 Male Queen's Nurses
- 2 Female State Registered Nurses
- 4 Queen's Nurses (Part-time)
- 6 Bath Attendants

Training (i) District Nurse Training: seven Students were trained during the year and all were for staff.
(ii) Integrated Courses arranged between the General Nursing Council and the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for Pupil Nurses to qualify for the S.E.N. and District Nurse Certificates: this three year experiment was completed during the year and 25 were trained.

It remains to be seen whether Integrated or Post-graduate Training for this field of work proves the more efficient.

Nearly all the staff were engaged in the practical training, and the courses were almost continuous. This put a strain on the service – but we hope to reap the benefit in due course as the newly qualified nurses join the staff.

We continue to give experience to all Student Nurses from the General and Psychiatric Hospitals.

Post-Graduate Courses Four Queen's Nurses attended post-graduate courses recognised by the Ministry of Health.

Study Days This year we had four separate Study Days (instead of four in a week), on May 20th and 28th and June 3rd and 4th. These covered a variety of subjects and were well attended and appreciated by the staff, and we were all grateful to our lecturers who gave their time generously.

WORK DONE

Patients on books beginning of 1969	...	...	...	1,121
New patients during the year	...	...	...	3,557
Total number of persons nursed during the year	...	...	...	4,678
Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1969	...	...	...	119
Number of persons who were aged 65 and over at first visit in 1969	...	...	...	2,797
Total number of visits paid during the year	...	...	...	149,676
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged under 5 years	...	...	...	1,561
Number of visits paid to persons who were 65 years and over	...	...	...	103,132

Report

The volume of work has remained about the same, although nearly 800 more people over 65 were nursed, and these patients are time-consuming especially when they have to be rehabilitated. Also 300 more visits were paid to children under 5: these cases are usually short, sharp infections and quickly recover.

We work closely with the welfare services in trying to see that all our patients have the necessary equipment to give them as much independence as possible. We find our disposable and pre-sterilized equipment most helpful and when finance permits hope to increase these.

We are working towards a properly balanced team to nurse our patients, which will include the district trained S.R.N. and S.E.N. as well as the auxiliary grade of 'Bath Aid', each doing the work for which he or she is trained. This is in line with the Government's Paper on 'Ancillary Help in Local Authority Services'.

Mental Health

DR. N. R. MATHESON

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health

The ensuing paragraphs supplement the report of the Medical Director of the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic.

The Report of the Medical Director of the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic covers much of the business of the Mental Health Section, but some items remain to be considered.

It is increasingly difficult to secure the long term admission of mentally subnormal or severely subnormal patients to the appropriate hospitals. This was commented on last year when the number of admissions, viz. 13, was half the average of the previous five years. In 1969 the number admitted was four. Many more patients had been accepted by the hospitals for short spells for holidays or for purposes of assessment.

This near shutdown on hospital admissions may be greeted with acclaim by the critics of the subnormality hospitals, but it gives rise to a great deal of distress and hardship to many families. In view of the adverse publicity that some hospitals have received, it should be recorded that over many years in this area we have had no substantial complaint of bad treatment, and that on the other hand we have seen many patients deriving positive benefit from hospital care.

Local Authorities in Devon and Cornwall, through their officers, are in regular touch with the Hospital Authorities at sub-regional liaison committee meetings. A Social Worker from the Section visits Starcross weekly to interview patients and discuss cases with the hospital staff.

We are obliged to retain in training centres trainees and pupils who would formerly have been in hospital, and whenever a new case is discovered it must be assumed that whatever the clinical condition it will be contending for a place in the centre. We are fortunate in that at the Spastics Society Unit at Trengweath some of our more helpless cases receive expert day care. Unless the Hospital Board can be persuaded to provide a day hospital service, it seems that the Health Authority will have to increase its provision.

HIGHBURY JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Centre is over-full and there is a waiting list of children who could benefit greatly by attendance. With two rooms still to be used, all that is wanted is extra staff.

ST. GEORGE'S ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The Annexe in Stonehouse Street was brought into use on 28th July, and Ridgeway Lodge was closed, the staff and trainees amalgamating with St. George's. Even with the improved accommodation we are still short of the total number of places required. In June, at a regional athletic meeting for Training Centres and Subnormality Hospitals, the St. George's team won the Centres cup, and on the strength of their success represented Devon County at a subsequent meeting at Taunton with the Ellen Tinkham Junior Centre who were the Junior champions. As the Devon team won, the two Centres have been sharing possession of the cup.

Work at the Centre has followed along the same lines as before.

WELBY HOSTEL

During the year, the Warden and her family moved out of residence, and by rearrangement, the provision of two extra beds was made possible. The hostel has been virtually full for most of the year.

PLYMOUTH NUFFIELD CLINIC JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO J.M.C. FOR 1969

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Seventh Annual Report, being the Seventh Annual Report of the Clinic, for the year ending 31st December, 1969.

(1) INTRODUCTION:

The Joint Management Committee of Hospital and Local Authority representatives held four meetings during 1969, and details of their valuable contribution are recorded below. At the meeting in March the Annual Report submitted by the Medical Director was received, discussed and approved. It was reported at this meeting that the South Western Regional Hospital Board had agreed to the appointment of an additional shorthand-typist. The pending resignation of Dr. Peter Matthews, who would be leaving on May 21st, was received with regret. At the June meeting it was reported that the increased load of incoming telephone calls was causing inefficiency and frustration and it was agreed that an application be submitted for an additional exchange line. In October the Committee received a progress report of the Mount Tamar Project (day school for maladjusted children and hostel). Dr. Rees reported that the Secretary of State, Mr. R. Crossman, had visited the clinic and expressed his pleasure and gratitude for the way in which he had been received and for the way in which he had been able to obtain information about the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic. At the meeting in December it was reported that Dr. W. Johnston had been appointed as whole-time Consultant Child Psychiatrist and he would commence duties on February 17th, 1970. It was further reported that the post of Educational Psychologist was still vacant.

In December 1969, 'Psychiatry and Medicine' by Sir Denis Hill was published by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. In Chapter 5, 'Patterns of Psychiatric Care' the author reviews and contrasts the work of three different units, with different types of organisation. The Plymouth Nuffield Clinic was chosen as one of the units and its work is reviewed in the chapter. In the last chapter of the book, 'Needs and Prospects' Sir Denis ends the book with a quotation

from the Seebohm Report – ‘It is clear to us that it is now time for an overall assessment of psychiatric services and the resources they should have, into their function in society, and the contribution that they should make both within and outside the National Health Service. We recommend that this assessment should be undertaken urgently’. (para. 703 Seebohm Report 1968).

(2) ADULT DEPARTMENT

(i) DAY HOSPITAL

The figures given below refer to the period 1st January – 31st December, 1969 – the figures for the previous six years are also given. (It should be noted that the figures for 1963 are for a period 19th February – 31st December and not a full year).

TABLE I

<i>Admissions</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
Number of patients admitted	245	320	263	247	207	228	169
Number of male patients	107	146	102	97	85	76	69
Number of female patients	138	174	161	150	122	152	100

TABLE II

<i>Sources of Referral</i>	<i>1969</i>			<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
Out-patient department of Psychological Medicine (Freedom Fields Hospital); Domiciliary Consultations Follow-up Clinics	48	56	104	168	141	101	91	59	59
Psychiatric Hospital (Moorhaven Hospital Group)	49	55	104	112	85	95	83	123	75
Others (P.S.W.s, Nursing After-care, M.W.O.s, G.P.s)	10	27	37	40	37	51	33	46	35

TABLE III

<i>Discharged</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
Number of patients discharged	272	302	258	274	210	197	96
Number of male patients	113	141	96	107	83	75	44
Number of female patients	159	161	162	167	127	122	52

TABLE IV

<i>After Discharge</i>	1969			1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
Home/Employment	74	93	167	173	171	189	121	94	40
Psychiatric Hospital:									
(i) Informal ...	21	36	57	66	28	37	43	61	30
(ii) S. 25 ...	—	1	1	1	4	4	5	1	1
(iii) S. 29 ...	1	4	5	4	3	6	7	7	3
(iv) S. 26 ...	—	2	2	—	—	3	5	1	—
Adult Training Centre ...	2	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	1
Unsuitable for Day Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Failed to attend regularly, follow-up contact — then discharged ...	13	17	30	42	40	17	17	19	17
Miscellaneous ...	2	5	7	16	9	16	12	14	—

It should be noted from this table that the figures for 1969 indicate that the trend noted in 1968 that increasingly the Day Hospital is used for patients who may, in fact, need in-patient treatment has continued.

TABLE V

<i>Age</i>	<i>1969</i>		<i>1968</i>		<i>1967</i>		<i>1966</i>		<i>1965</i>		<i>1964</i>		<i>1963</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
10-14 yrs	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15-24 yrs	15	10	30	14	12	27	18	29	11	16	7	18	7	12
25-34 yrs	22	25	25	20	16	23	20	24	13	19	12	24	14	8
35-44 yrs	23	28	26	30	19	28	22	27	19	27	25	32	16	25
45-54 yrs	28	39	28	46	24	43	17	46	23	48	11	53	9	18
55-64 yrs	22	54	23	70	25	46	21	47	16	40	16	43	9	17
65-74 yrs	21	33	31	36	17	34	26	30	26	30	26	22	14	14
75 & over	9	16	10	12	4	10	2	18	6	17	3	8	—	6

It should be noted that the number of patients admitted to the Day Hospital over the age of 65 years in 1968 was 89 and in 1969 was 79, a decrease of 10.

TABLE VI

	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
On the register at 31st Dec.	73	100	82	77	101	104	73
Total attendances	11,642	13,410	10,876	12,349	13,226	12,622	7,979
Average daily attendance	49·7	52·7	43	48·2	52	49	—
Age range	16-84	14-84	14-84	13-84	16-82	14-80	15-86
Average age — male patients	48	47	47	47	42	62	51
Average age — female patients	52	52	49	49	52	49	48
Total admissions since Feb. 1963	1,693	1,448	1,128	865	618	411	—
Readmissions	117 47·7%	130 40·6%	102 38·4%	90 36·4%	52 25%	53 23·2%	

Mr. J. Hunter, Assistant Chief Male Nurse, the Nurse in charge of Day Hospital, reports as follows:

'This year there was a marked decrease in the number of admissions (a decrease of 75). The number of re-admissions continued to increase. The figures are comparable with 1966. The demand appears to have settled to a level that is in keeping with the available facilities and this year we have not experienced over-crowding – the strain on nursing staff has been less this year.

The Nursing after-care service has experienced some difficulty, due to staff shortages and this has placed a demand on the nurses in the Day Hospital as they have whenever possible undertaken extra nursing after-care sessions. In addition to this the nurses from the Day Hospital made 146 home visits, of a fact finding nature, mainly to those patients failing to attend the Day Hospital.

The treatment programmes, sales of work, entertainments, have continued as in previous years. Some firms have given useful demonstrations and Banks have sent representatives with films, to carry out simple education on the change-over to decimal currency.

The Moorhaven Hospital League of Friends, Nuffield Clinic Section, has met once a month in the Day Hospital to actively support the Main Committee to find new members and fund raising.

There have been a number of Nursing Staff changes during the year. At the end of February Mr. I. Jane, D/CN returned to Moorhaven Hospital and was replaced by Mr. M. Judge, D/CN who also carries out Nursing after-care duties. At the end of May, Mrs. D. Scott, Ward Sister, returned to Moorhaven Hospital. From July to October, Mrs. J. Honeywell, S.N. was acting sister to the Day Hospital. On October 31st, Mrs. V. Bracey, who was previously a sister at the Day Hospital (1967) returned to duty as a part-time staff-nurse. On October 14th, Miss C. Bowley joined the staff from Moorhaven Hospital as ward sister. Mrs. J. Maclean, S.E.N. retired on October 30th.

I was privileged to attend the 1st International Conference on Day Hospitals and Community Services at Bedford College, London on August 11th, 12th and 13th. My impression, having attended the lectures and group discussions, was that the best Day Care and Community Services are associated with a psychiatric hospital,

that here in Plymouth there is a shortage of Medical and Nursing staff in the community care service and that the future role of these services will be associated with prevention. I wish to thank the Management Committee at Moorhaven Hospital, Dr. Pilkington and Dr. Weeks for enabling Mrs. Scott and myself to attend the conference.

We, again this year, received many visitors, among whom we were very pleased to see Mr. Richard Crossman, Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security, in the Day Hospital on the 14th September. Groups of student nurses from the Royal Naval Hospital, St. Lawrence's Hospital, Bodmin, and trained nurses on First and Middle Management Courses at Plymouth Polytechnic were among many visitors from other hospitals, including a few from overseas.

The opening of the Geriatric Day Hospital at Plymouth General Hospital in October, together with Welfare Services and the Ambulance Service, social workers from other services, must benefit many of our patients and we express our sincere thanks for their interest and help'.

(ii) SOCIAL WORK SERVICE

(a) *Mental Health Department, City of Plymouth*

This department provides seven experienced Mental Welfare Officers – Mr. C. Harrison, Mr. I. Landy, Mr. R. Brooks, Mr. E. Pegg, Mr. R. Gettings, Mr. L. Brooks and Mr. M. Hooper (replaced by Mr. M. Jaggs-Jackson in September when Mr. Hooper began a two-year course at Plymouth Polytechnic). Mr. E. Pegg commenced a Certificate of Social Work Course at the Bristol College of Commerce in September 1968. He returned to duty in September 1969, having satisfactorily completed the course, and was awarded the Certificate in Social Work from the Council for Training in Social Work. Mr. R. Brooks commenced the Social Work Course at Bristol in September 1969. Their work with subnormal patients is supervised by those experienced in that field. In their work with the mentally ill there is direct contact on a day to day basis with the Psychiatrists.

Tables VII and VIII give details of the work of the Mental Welfare Officers with subnormal and severely subnormal patients. Dr. N. Matheson, the Senior Medical Officer in Mental Health, City of Plymouth, continues to be responsible for this aspect of their work.

TABLE VII

	1969		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
New cases notified to the department from various services	28	26	54

The 54 patients were provided with appropriate care.

TABLE VIII

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Admitted to hospitals ...	4	13	28	33	13	24	31
Ceased to be under care ...	44	59	28	31	24	83	72
Died	6	9	6	8	6	7	15
Supervised on behalf of the Royal Western Counties Hospital whilst on leave in Plymouth	1	3	3	4	2	4	6

TABLE IX

The Mental Health Department was responsible for the following number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients:

	1969			1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
Receiving Community Care	290	240	530	519	515	551	453	486	531
In Hospital ...	254	189	443	452	462	410	394	395	384
TOTAL ...	544	429	973	971	977	961	847	881	915

TABLE X

Admissions to hospital (mental illness) under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

	1969			1968			1967		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Sec. 25	25	42	67	15	35	50	17	50	67
Sec. 26	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	3
Sec. 29	50	61	111	46	80	126	31	60	91
Sec. 60	3	—	3	4	—	4	2	—	2
Informal	63	61	124	45	59	104	43	70	113
TOTAL	141	169	310	110	174	284	93	183	276

It should be noted that with effect from 1st April 1967, this table includes the addition of Plympton and Plymstock within the City boundaries. This approximately reflected an increase in population at risk from 219,000 to 247,000.

TABLE XI

This table compares the 1969 figures with the figures for the previous eight years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Section 25</i>	<i>Section 26</i>	<i>Section 29</i>	<i>Section 60</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	118	61	3	87	4	283
1962	107	31	2	120	5	265
1963	91	58	8	108	4	269
1964	110	56	6	100	0	272
1965	98	54	8	99	7	266
1966	90	63	7	76	1	237
1967	113	67	3	91	2	267
1968	104	50	0	126	4	284
1969	124	67	5	111	3	310

During 1969, a number of patients were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers who did not require admission to hospital. 26 male patients and 50 female patients, a total of 76 patients, were referred in this way and were dealt with as follows:

TABLE XII

	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>
Out-patient Department Appointment ...	10	19	16	15
Referred to P.S.W. ...	0	1	1	2
Admitted to Day Hospital ...	7	9	12	14
No Further Action ...	38	30	35	33
Referred to Welfare Services ...	3	0	5	1
Referred to Probation Service ...	0	1	1	2
Referred to Child Care Officer ...	2	0	0	1
Admitted to Private Nursing Home ...	0	0	0	2
Admitted to Hostel for the Subnormal ...	0	0	0	1
Continuing Care by M.W.O. ...	2	2	0	6
Referred to General Practitioner ...	4	6	3	2
Admitted to General Hospital ...	3	2	1	1
Placed on Psychiatric Hospital Waiting List	2	8	14	0
Admitted to Torr Home for the Blind ...	0	0	1	0
Referred to Children's Section ...	0	0	2	0
Referred to Police ...	3	0	0	0
Referred to Nursing After-care Service ...	2	0	0	0

(b) Hospital Social Workers

Mr. C. H. Hobbs, Mrs. C. O'Shea, Mr. D. Oakley and Mrs. Douglas continued to provide daily sessions at the Nuffield Clinic. The following factors are seen as contributing to a reduced number of cases referred: departure of two P.S.W's (Mr. Farley and Mrs. Chamney); a trained social worker on part-time duties for 10 months; induction of new staff (social work assistant); restriction of referrals by medical staff in view of the social worker staffing situation. Acknowledgement is made, however, to the standard of social casework maintained by the senior staff during a difficult year.

From October 1969, the staffing situation improved and once again there was an increase in the provision at the Nuffield Clinic. Potential demands indicate that in order to maintain acceptable standards and extend the service, serious consideration must be given to an increase in social worker establishment – both hospital and local authority.

(c) Nursing After-Care

The same nursing staff continued to give valuable support and nursing care to discharged patients, in co-operation with the social work department. Nursing after-care groups have been started for certain discharged patients and senior nursing staff from Moorhaven Hospital meet groups of patients at the Nuffield Clinic each week on Thursday evenings.

(d) The Rainbow Club

This continues to flourish effectively under the guidance of Sister Heller and maintains its strength of membership and variety of activities. It undoubtedly encourages social contact for a certain type of patient. Membership is approximately 48, with a weekly attendance of up to 40, including a proportion of the younger age group.

(e) Social Work Students

It continues to be vital that ways are found for the comprehensive Psychiatric service in this area to continue to provide a service for training Social Work students.

(iii) PSYCHOTHERAPY AND FOLLOW-UP CLINICS

Again, the number of medical sessions held during the period under review has fluctuated. During the year there were 3,584 interviews given at the follow-up and psychotherapy sessions. Dr. J. Wood gave 41 interviews at the Monday evening Forensic Clinic which unfortunately had to be discontinued when he left to go to Leeds as Senior Registrar in Child Psychiatry.

It should be noted that these medical sessions are only one aspect of the extra-mural work of the Psychiatrists of Moorhaven Hospital. It should be noted that General Practitioners have increasingly turned to the Nuffield Clinic for help with their mentally ill patients – they need urgent appointments for them (within two or three days) and during 1969, Dr. Weeks saw 171 patients referred in this way.

We are still not providing an effective extra-mural service and this arises because of shortage of Medical Staff. During the year it has become even more obvious that there should be a full-time Registrar working in the Adult Department, Nuffield Clinic and that additional Consultant sessions are needed.

(iv) GENERAL COMMENTS

(a) During the year Mr. J. Holwell, Senior Clerk and his staff, have continued to provide an efficient secretarial and telephone service. The appointment of a medical secretary in April 1969 has helped considerably and we are grateful to the South Western Regional Hospital Board for authorising the appointment.

(b) 'There must be a continuing critical appraisal of what the actual needs of the patients are, and what is required to meet them. What are the needs of patients and their families? The smallest unit to which medical and social care should be directed is the family. What are the needs of those who have to provide that care? It is desirable to provide continuing care of the patient whenever it is required.

Specialist organisations like the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic exist to help the family doctor to provide what he needs for his patients. Within this concept of continuing care the family doctor must see these services and facilities as his 'servants' existing to be called upon whenever his patients need them. He on his part must

comprehend the range of services available for his patients and know how to use them to their best advantage, as well as expect that his responsibility as family doctor to provide continuing care will be accepted.

There is a need to provide all general practitioners, psychiatrists, social workers and nurses with basic psychological understanding and personal skills in human relationships'. (Professor Sir Denis Hill)

(c) Publicity in the press, on Radio and T.V. concerns itself with hospital care of the mentally disordered. It is high time that publicity was given to the problems of those patients both mentally ill and subnormal who are living at home and where the quality of family life is dependent upon the skills mentioned in the previous paragraph being available to them. More trained staff are required for community care.

(d) The Group Disablement Resettlement Officer, Mr. Rowlands, continues to attend weekly at the Nuffield Clinic, dealing with patients referred for assessment, rehabilitation, training and employment and he maintains a regular contact with the doctors, social workers and nursing staff of the Day Hospital.

(3) CHILDREN'S SECTION

Dr. Peter Matthews left for an appointment in Canada in April 1969.

As can be seen from Table XIII the referrals to the Children's Section went down during 1969 due to the departure of Dr. Matthews. The 451 referrals during the year meant a heavy burden was imposed on other members of the staff and the waiting time inevitably increased, but would have been far worse had it not been for the fact that from September, Dr. Gaussen provided 4 weekly sessions as locum Consultant Child Psychiatrist. Dr. J. Tisdall also provided one extra weekly clinical assistant session.

We were fortunate during the year in that we appointed a third P.S.W. – Miss S. Gibbons.

Table XIV refers to the sources of referral and Table XV the reasons for referral.

Table XVI gives the age distribution of those referred.

TABLE XIII

	<i>At</i> <i>31.12.69</i>	<i>At</i> <i>31.12.68</i>	<i>At</i> <i>31.12.67</i>	<i>At</i> <i>31.12.66</i>	<i>At</i> <i>31.12.65</i>
On Treatment Waiting List 	21	10	7	6	15
On Diagnostic Waiting List 	66	61	75	46	78
	<i>Year</i> <i>1969</i>	<i>Year</i> <i>1968</i>	<i>Year</i> <i>1967</i>	<i>Year</i> <i>1966</i>	<i>Year</i> <i>1965</i>
New Referrals 	451	530	508	410	359
Cases given full Clinical Investigation 	342	304	233	252	190
Individual Treatment Interviews 	1,235	1,841	1,798	1,746	1,895
Clinical Interviews by Psychologists 	269	391	445	347	210
Home Visits by P.S.Ws	421	483	634	287	247
Cases Closed 	536	376	138	121	151
Cases undergoing Social Supervision 	157	151	137	130	110

It should be noted that the number of clinical interviews by Psychologists decreased – Mr. A. Paddon left the Clinic in July to take up his appointment as Lecturer at Newham Polytechnic. No replacement has yet been found. Mr. P. Ace our Senior Educational Psychologist remains in post and urgently needs assistance.

TABLE XIV

	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>
Family Doctor	135	151	145
School Medical Officers	64	104	106
Magistrates	34	34	40
Probation Officers	6	9	14
Paediatricians	27	40	39
Other Consultants	17	20	16
Schools	77	92	87
Children's Officers	30	34	24
Parents	36	24	15
M. & C.W.	2	4	2
Miscellaneous	23	18	20
TOTAL	451	530	508

TABLE XV
REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>
Behaviour Disorders	186	164	160
Stealing	68	67	39
Care and Protection	7	4	12
Sexual Offences	6	11	7
Running Away	6	3	15
Educational Difficulties	16	20	79
School Refusal	27	37	19
Backwardness	17	47	16
Asthma/Eczema	9	19	13
Anxiety State	23	19	33
Severe Depression	7	29	13
Phobias	3	5	5
Tics	2	3	7
Speech Disorder	4	10	3
Psychosomatic Symptoms:			
(a) Headaches	1	3	4
(b) Abdominal Pain and Vomiting ...	3	3	5
(c) Enuresis	21	37	40
(d) Encopresis	6	14	11
? Psychotic (strange behaviour)	3	10	7
Miscellaneous	36	25	20
TOTAL	451	530	508

TABLE XVI
AGE DISTRIBUTION

<i>Year</i>	<i>Under 5 Years</i>	<i>5-7 Years</i>	<i>7-9 Years</i>	<i>9-11 Years</i>	<i>11-13 Years</i>	<i>13-15 Years</i>	<i>Over 15 Years</i>	<i>Total</i>
1969	28	65	67	67	72	105	47	451
1968	53	78	93	88	62	94	62	530
1967	42	74	104	97	68	70	53	508
1966	49	69	75	51	71	81	14	410
1965	44	46	55	67	57	58	32	359
1964	24	48	72	81	63	73	49	410
1963	26	39	43	65	44	82	28	327

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

During the year Tutorial Classes at Stuart Road and Trelawny Schools have continued to run very well and during the year the Mount Tamar project went further ahead and building should start in April 1970. The project is for a Day School for maladjusted children associated with a small hostel and day treatment unit.

During the year a number of meetings were held between members of the Working Party on Maladjusted Children and headteachers and representatives from many of the local schools. The working party itself continued to meet at regular intervals throughout the year.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Everyone has continued to work very hard this year, not least the office staff, who have had to contend with the difficulties arising from the departure of Dr. P. Matthews and Mr. A. Paddon.

(4) CONCLUSIONS

The work of the Nuffield Clinic has been summarised for me personally by taking part in a weekly seminar since October 9th, 1969. The seminars will continue until June 1st, 1970, and are for social

workers interested in extending their casework skills through group consultation. The members of the group have completed their professional social work training within the last four years. I am the Group Leader and Mr. P. Hunter, Senior Tutor, Child Care Course is the Tutor. The cases presented have illustrated the need of providing services for families and the standard of presentation has been very high indeed.

The staff of the clinic have responded yet again to steadily increasing demands. We still look forward with the hope that a more effective service can be provided by increasing the resources available to the mentally disordered.

I would like to offer sincere thanks to all the staff of the clinic and to all those people who have helped us during the seventh year's working of the Clinic.

Throughout the year we have received the encouragement and support of the Joint Management Committee, for which we are very grateful.

In 1970 there will be much discussion of the Local Authorities Social Services Bill and the Green Paper and it is hoped that the psychiatric services will obtain a larger share of the financial resources available and that the reorganisation envisaged will not in any way adversely affect the care of individual patients and their families with mental disorder.

KENNETH F. WEEKS,
Medical Director.

Welfare Services

Senior Welfare Services Officer

H. J. PATERNOSTER

Accommodation Accommodation now provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is:

Wolseley Home	...	...	...	45 males; 56 females
'Glenfield'	...	...	...	27 females
'Brightside'	...	...	...	26 males
'Ingleside'	...	...	...	30 females
'Lakeside'	...	...	...	36 mixed
Cross Park House	...	...	...	32 mixed
Whitleigh Home	...	...	...	41 mixed
Granby Way	...	...	...	40 mixed
'Outlands'	...	...	...	62 mixed
Peirson House	...	...	...	40 mixed
'Hillside':				
Plymouth C.B.C.	32	}	...	50 mixed
Devon C.C.	18			

No new homes were opened in 1969, but provisional loan sanction has been given to build two new homes at Honicknowle and Efford.

Registration of Homes Under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, all Old Persons' and Disabled Persons' Homes must be registered with the local authority. The homes registered with this authority are:

				<i>Accommodation</i>
St. Joseph's Home, Hartley	...	...	...	102 residents (mixed)
'Rosemont', 129 Wingfield Road, Stoke	...	...	...	50 residents (mixed)
Torr Home for the Blind, Hartley	...	...	...	70 residents (mixed)
'The Mount', Lipson	...	...	...	31 females
Widley Grange, Widley Lane, Crownhill	...	...	...	14 residents (mixed)
8 Apsley Road, Mutley	...	...	...	24 residents (mixed)
10 Whitefield Terrace, Greenbank Road	...	...	...	14 females
'Dewi-Sant', 32 Egguckland Road	...	...	...	17 females
28 Seaton Avenue, Mutley	...	...	...	10 residents (mixed)
Raynham Court, 7/9 Raynham Road, Stoke	...	...	...	30 residents (mixed)
'Hazelhurst', Station Road, Elburton	...	...	...	6 females
'Belmont House', Ridgeway, Plympton	...	...	...	20 residents (mixed)
'Chatsworth', Seymour Road, Manna-mead	...	...	...	12 residents (mixed)

<i>Accommodation</i>	
Long View Home, 66/68 Plymouth Road, Plympton, Plymouth ...	12 residents (mixed)
Osborne House, Underhill Road, Stoke, Plymouth	8 residents (mixed)
Astor Hall for the Disabled, Stoke ...	30 residents (mixed)
Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth (Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick)	33 residents (mixed)
'Clivedon', 3 Cross Park, Tavistock Road, Hartley (Plymouth Spastics Association – Home for Spastics) ...	10 residents (mixed)
'Trengeath', Hartley Road (Plymouth Family Help Unit) (Home for Disabled Children)	14 residents (mixed)

The homes are visited regularly. Two new homes were registered during 1969, Long View Home and Osborne House. In view of the long waiting list for council accommodation these private residential homes are of great assistance.

Private Accommodation Service The Plymouth Guild of Social Service continues to provide a most useful service with their private accommodation service for the elderly. At present 86 persons are boarded out.

Burials It is the duty of the local authority under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to arrange burial or cremation of any person who has died, or has been found dead in its area, in circumstances where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

The Plymouth City Council undertook twenty such burials during the year.

Female Itinerants The local authority is required by the Ministry of Social Security to provide accommodation for female itinerants arriving in the City. During 1969, eight females were accommodated at Wolseley Home. The Home is frequently being used as a shelter for homeless and evicted families (mostly mothers and children) and families found wandering late at night by the police. The women and children are not usually accommodated for more than one night, but it is sometimes necessary to extend this period whilst alternative accommodation is being found.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Section 29 of the Act, places a duty on the Council to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons registered as blind or partially sighted. New registrations during the year were 47 blind and 14 partially sighted. It will be seen from the table (page 107) that 85·4 per cent of the registered blind are now over the age of fifty years. On the 31st December, 1969, the total number of registered blind persons was 472 and registered partially sighted was 98.

Socials are still being held for the benefit of the blind at Sherwell Congregational Church, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Devonport, the Laira Congregational Church, Laira, and also at the hut adjoining the Garrison Church, Crownhill, where handicraft classes are also organised. Private coach outings are arranged for the benefit of the blind in each of the home teachers' districts.

Both the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Stonehouse, and the Plymouth Blind Aid Society, are very helpful when applications are made to assist blind persons financially, and grants from the voluntary funds of the above organisations are appreciated.

Registered blind persons also enjoy many privileges; free rail travel when accompanied by a guide; bus passes enabling them to travel free of charge on the Plymouth Corporation buses within the City boundary; a certificate with which they can obtain their wireless licence free of charge, and the rental of a talking book-machine, which is a boon to the housebound; provision is now also made for registered blind persons to enjoy the facilities of free deck chairs on The Hoe. In addition, when a person is registered blind, he or she receives an additional supplementary grant from the Department of Health and Social Security if in receipt of a Retirement Pension.

At present there are 18 journeymen, 3 journeymen trainees and one part-time journeywoman employed at the workshop of the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind. There are also three male home workers (piano-tuners).

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION

Year ended 31st December, 1969

TABLE I—AGE PERIODS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	Total
Male	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	1	7	8	14	16	18	23	48	23	8	5	-	178
Female	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	2	8	14	32	19	27	81	35	44	24	-	294
TOTALS	-	1	-	3	-	5	2	5	9	16	28	48	37	50	129	58	52	29	-	472

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

CIRCULAR 2/53

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Other</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment ...	1	1	—	18
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ...	14	8	—	19
(c) Educational ...	—	—	—	—
Total	15	9	—	37
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	14	8	—	19

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Total number notified in 1969 ...	...	...	...	0
Number (a) vision lost ...	...	...	...	0
(b) vision impaired ...	...	...	...	0
(c) treatment continuing at end of year ...	...	...	...	0

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Register The number of new cases added to the register during the year was 326. The number of new cases and the number on the register for the last three years are as follows:

	1967	1968	1969
New cases 	276	264	326
Register at 31st December ...	1120	1276	1486

An analysis of the new cases and the total register for 1969, are shown in Tables I and II respectively.

Home Visiting 4,135 visits were made during the year; 1,002 problems were dealt with as follows:

Housing 	91
Residential Accommodation 	39
Training and Employment 	30
Readjustment, handicrafts, social activities 	80
Social problems 	144
Modifications, aids and adaptations 	392
Financial and material assistance 	72
Other general problems 	154

Aids and Modifications 229 cases were assisted with aids and modifications during the year, the approximate cost of this assistance being £1,519 of which £238 was recoverable from those assisted.

Diversional Employment At the end of the year 242 cases were receiving occupational therapy and handicraft instruction:

In their own homes 	53
In handicraft classes 	82
In old people's homes 	107

Classes continued to be held every afternoon at the Occupational Centre at Beaumont Hut, the attendance varying between 25 and 30 per session, over 20 of these being brought by ambulance.

In addition, six handicapped persons continued to attend daily at the St. George's and Ridgeway Lodge Adult Training Centres.

Nine adult spastics were attending daily at the Adult Training Centre at Trengweath at the end of the year, having been sponsored by this department.

The total value of goods completed and sold was £2,029, the figures for the three previous years being £1,329 in 1966, £1,603 in 1967 and £1,815 in 1969. Approximately £805 of this amount represented sales at the shop at Frankfort Gate. Of the £2,029 approximately £1,523 represented recovery of cost of materials, the remaining £506 being profit returned to the patients.

Remunerative Employment Six persons were employed on leatherwork and making plywood bases, bath seats and other wooden articles during the year. The total value of all the articles produced was approximately £200, whilst payments to individuals at price rates totalled £25.

Disabled Drivers and Passengers Identification labels continued to be issued during the year for drivers who have severe difficulty in walking, and the same facilities continued to be extended to disabled passengers who experience the same handicap.

Residential Accommodation At the end of the year, 28 handicapped persons were being maintained in various voluntary residential centres. A further 40 handicapped persons were accommodated in the local authority's own homes.

Sheltered Workshop/ Occupation Centre It is hoped that the new sheltered workshop and occupation Centre, Southway, will be ready early in 1970, as this establishment will be a definite improvement, especially with regard to the occupational therapy classes which are at present being held in the small hut at Beaumont Park.

TABLE I

NEW CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS DURING 1969

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES								TOTALS			
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of Work			Children under 18		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
Amputation	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	3	9
Arthritis	3	2	—	—	—	—	29	91	—	—	32	93
Congenital malformation	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	6	2
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	1	—	2	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	17	14
General physical injuries	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	25	1	—	9	25
Organic nervous disorders	1	—	—	—	—	—	47	62	—	—	48	62
Nervous and Mental disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4
TOTALS ...	6	2	7	1	—	—	98	205	6	1	117	209

TABLE II

REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1969

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES								TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of work		Children under 18	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amputation	20	—	9	—	1	—	21	29	1	—
Arthritis	14	3	7	—	2	3	105	371	—	—
Congenital malformation ...	9	1	6	4	—	1	7	29	7	4
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	8	—	9	2	2	—	69	74	—	—
General physical injuries ...	8	3	10	—	3	1	30	63	4	1
Organic nervous disorders ...	25	6	23	13	4	5	135	217	8	2
Nervous and mental disorders	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	6	2	—
Respiratory tuberculosis ...	2	—	5	—	4	—	8	1	—	—
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	5	1	3	—	1	1	3	5	—	—
Other diseases	4	1	4	1	—	—	15	20	4	5
TOTALS	96	16	77	20	17	12	395	815	26	12
									611	875

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

REMOVAL OF PERSONS NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION

A family doctor sought assistance in persuading a female patient, aged 80, living alone, to accept admission to hospital where a geriatric bed was available. She was suffering from congestive cardiac failure with grossly oedematous and ulcerated legs. Neighbours had given assistance in the past, but latterly with reluctance owing to the increasingly offensive conditions. It was considered that the patient needed treatment, nursing and care which could not be given in her home and the Court made an order for removal to hospital under the 1951 Act procedure on the evidence of the medical officer and the general practitioner.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Local Authority's Chiropody Service began in August 1960, and the scheme provides for the residents of Plymouth, as follows:

Treatment is given in Local Authority clinics and also in the patient's home when necessary. Two whole-time salaried chiropodists are employed and two local chiropodists are paid by the session for work at clinics and by a fee per visit for domiciliary work.

Those eligible for treatment are men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 and over, whose incomes do not exceed the amount of the national retirement pension or who receive Ministry of Social Security supplementary benefit. The patient is charged 3s. 6d. for a treatment at a clinic and 4s. 6d. for a treatment at home.

During 1969, clinics were held and patients treated as follows:

Number of clinics held	...	...	...	...	251
Number of persons attending clinics	...	...	...	...	384
Number of treatments given in clinics	...	...	...	...	1,938
Number of persons treated at home	...	...	...	...	395
Number of domiciliary treatments given	...	...	...	...	1,602
					—
TOTAL of treatments	...	...	...	...	3,540
					=

Separate arrangements are made for residents in the Authority's Residential Homes who require chiropody treatment, and the numbers so treated are not included in the figures shown above. Approximately 2,952 treatments were given in the Homes.

The arrangements for chiropody in Plympton and Plymstock (which were added to Plymouth by the boundary extension on 1st April, 1967), differed from those in the original City in several respects, including eligibility, charges, and the use of the Hospital Car Service to convey infirm patients to clinics rather than the chiropodist visiting the home. During 1969, the terms of eligibility for treatment and the charges of the original Plymouth scheme were applied to all new patients.

In 1969, clinics were held and patients treated as follows:

Plympton:

Number of Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	116
Number of Clinic Patients	...	...	...	...	...	175
Number of Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	908

Plymstock:

Number of Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	409
Number of Clinic Patients	...	...	...	...	...	361
Number of Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	2,855

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer: MR. R. SAMPSON

Use of the Service

Once again there was an increase in the number of patients carried and miles travelled amounting to 3,451 patients and 6,991 miles. Welfare patients once again showed a decrease of 1,809 patients, but an increase of 1,488 miles.

Although the general increase is not very great it is serious inasmuch as there was an increase of 14·2% in the number of double-handed patients. This, in terms of work, meant that 40,427 patients had to be carried to and from ambulances. Not only does this take much longer but often it means that only two patients instead of six can be conveyed in a vehicle at the same time.

With the Geriatric Day Hospital coming into full use this type of patient is increasing and will make even greater demands on the Ambulance Service. Pressure will have to be put on the hospital authorities to be more discriminating in their requests for ambulance transport. At the present time requests appear to come from innumerable persons within the hospitals. Some patients have actually been attending hospital departments, chiefly the Physiotherapy department, for years. The use of the Royal Naval Hospital by Plymouth General Hospital as an annexe over the past twelve months has thrown a great burden on the Service.

Nineteen journeys were made by road to places outside the area normally covered by this Service. These were as follows:

Bristol, 3	Dorchester, 1	Exeter, 3	London, 1
Teignmouth, 1	Torbay, 1	Redruth, 9	

The use of R.A.F. Helicopters were as follows:

Bristol, 2	Stoke Mandeville, 1
------------	---------------------

A fixed-wing aircraft from Roborough was used to convey two patients at the same time to Stoke Mandeville Hospital. Both were suffering from fractured spines. In this case the aircraft had to land at Luton and the remainder of the journey – approximately 25 miles – had to be carried out by road.

Again the British Rail staff at Plymouth have been most co-operative and have done their best to provide accommodation for

patients on trains, but with the advent of the more modern type of rolling stock it is becoming more difficult and the time is rapidly approaching when we shall have to have special ambulances suitable for journeys to London and the North of England. Despite all the difficulties, 206 patients – an increase of 4 – were sent by rail.

Liaison with the adjacent Local Authorities is still at a very high level.

TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE

	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Devon</i>	<i>Cornwall</i>	<i>Total</i>
ROAD JOURNEYS				
Ordinary Removals ...	86,923	50	3	86,976
Mileage	281,459	2,168	71	283,698
Accidents and Emergencies	4,248	–	–	4,248
Mileage	20,307	–	–	20,307
Welfare Cases	16,262	–	–	16,262
Mileage	49,035	–	–	49,035
Total Patients	107,433	50	3	107,486
Total Mileage	350,801	2,168	71	353,040
RAIL JOURNEYS			206	
Approximate total rail mileage			44,101	
Average miles per patient			2,140	

Vehicles During the year, six ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle were ordered as replacements. Of these, five ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle have been received. The latter is fitted with an electric tail lift to take two patients in wheel chairs. The remaining ambulance is fitted with automatic transmission. All ambulances are now being fitted with the new type stretcher trolleys and are a vast improvement on the older models both as regards comfort and the amount of equipment carried.

Staff Two female drivers for dual-purpose vehicles were engaged during the year. Both have proved good workers. The full-time staff now consists of 60 male Driver/Attendants; 2 Female Drivers; 1 Female Attendant/Escort.

Voluntary help given by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has shown an increase of 28 hours from ambulance division and 141 from nursing division. Last year I had to report a nil return in respect of the latter. All help given is much appreciated and it enables the members to gain experience in practical ambulance work.

Training In accordance with the recommendations of the Miller Report certain driver/attendants are required to attend training courses. Those with over five years' service are at present exempt. Those with two to five years' service have to attend a two week course and those with under two years' service a six week residential course. Already eleven have attended two week courses in Cornwall. Those however who have to have a six week course have to go to Bishops Waltham, Hampshire. As there are twelve men to go it will put a strain on the Service.

Added Area The same system whereby Devon County Ambulance and the Hospital Car Service provide cover for the 'Added Area' still operates. The Devon County Ambulance Service at Plympton conveyed 1,471 patients and travelled 3,630 more miles than in the previous year. Against this the Hospital Car Service showed a dercrease of 2,644 patients and 8,322 miles.

						<i>Ambulance</i>	<i>H.C.S.</i>
ROAD JOURNEYS							
Ordinary Removals	...	...	...	...	...	5,471	5,091
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	24,161	19,898
Accidents and Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	648	—
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	6,834	—
Welfare Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,871	30
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	3,613	60
Education Department	...	...	...	...	...	113	—
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	564	—
Total Patients	...	...	...	...	...	8,103	5,121
Total Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	35,172	19,958
Average Miles per Patient	...	...	...	...	...	4.34	3.70

General

The work of the night Control Room Officer is still largely taken up with work which is nothing to do with the Service and at times puts a great burden upon the officer who quite often is working single-handed. Few people realise that when they make a call on the Corporation telephone exchange between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. it is dealt with by the Ambulance Service. Apart from the Fire Brigade this is the only Corporation Department which functions for twenty-four hours a day throughout the year. The duty officer at night has to know how to deal with such items as a burst water main, where a person can get a prescription made up, or what time the first bus goes to a certain destination.

Thanks

As this is my final Annual Report due to my pending retirement in October I wish to express thanks to Dr. Rees, Mr. Baker and other members of the Health and Welfare Department staff who, from time to time, have given me help and guidance. To my own officers, Operational and Maintenance Staff, particularly my Deputy, Mr. A. E. Parkin, for their loyalty and help over the twenty-two years I have been Ambulance Officer of this City.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	PLYMOUTH		DEVON		CORNWALL		TOTAL	
	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1965	100,608	324,157	147	5,367	74	3,266	100,829	332,790
1966	100,168	321,936	76	2,635	36	1,891	100,280	326,462
1967	100,884	330,939	30	877	6	171	100,920	331,987
1968	103,955	343,661	75	2,349	5	39	104,035	346,049
1969	107,433	350,801	50	2,168	3	71	107,486	353,040

AVERAGE MILES PER PATIENT

1959	...	...	...	...	3.316
1964	...	...	...	...	3.379
1969	...	...	...	...	3.280

Plymouth Port Health Authority

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, DR. T. A. I. REES,
FOR THE YEAR 1969

Introduction This Report is in the form and sequence prescribed for Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, dated, October, 1952.

A detailed report was made in 1965 and where there has been no change in arrangements during 1969 this is indicated under the appropriate section.

SECTION I – STAFF

Date of resignation of Mr. J. Rendell, 30th April, 1969.

Qualifications: Diploma of Public Health

1. Inspectors Education Board
2. R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors
3. M.O.T. Masters (F.G.) Certificate.

Appointment of Mr. W. Johnson as Port Health Inspector on 3rd June, 1969. Qualifications: The Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board Certificate.

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods Certificate.

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having had during the voyage, infectious diseases on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	1,081	625,720	2	430	Nil
Coastwise	1,244	748,159	3	439	Nil
TOTAL	2,325	1,373,879	5	869	Nil

51 fewer ships entered the port during 1969, compared with 1968, but the tonnage increased by 24,555.

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers INWARDS	...	2,044
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	...	1,951

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Cargo Traffic

Foreign

Preserved meat and cheese from Holland.
 Fresh fruit and vegetables from Holland, France and Spain.
 Timber from Canada, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Finland, East
 Germany and U.S.A.
 Grain from Holland, France and Germany.
 Fuel oils from the West Indies, Singapore and Greece.
 Fertilisers from Holland, Germany, France, Sweden and Finland.
 Wines and spirits from Holland and France.
 Tinned and dried milk from Holland.
 Fresh fruit from Cyprus.
 Confectionery from Holland.
 Oyster shell from the Continent.
 Liquified petroleum gas from France.
 Potatoes from Egypt.
 Steel from Holland and Belgium.
 Motor spirit from Germany, Aden and Belgium.

Coastal

Coal from South Wales and north-east ports.
 Petrol, oil and paraffin from Fawley, Hamble, Milford Haven,
 Swansea, Brixham and Falmouth.
 Fertilisers from Immingham and Belfast.
 Potatoes from Northern Ireland.
 Grain from Avonmouth, Isle of White, Blyth and King's Lynn.
 Gypsum from Ireland.
 Tomatoes from Jersey.
 Cable from Southampton.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

China Clay.
Granite chippings.
Scrap metals.
Fertilisers.
Broken glass.
Limestone.

PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

<i>Asia and Australasia</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Africa</i>
Singapore	Rotterdam Gibraltar Ghent Brest La Pallice Le Havre Antwerp Amsterdam Bordeaux Roscoff Limassol Rouen Gothenburg Hamina Lisbon Gonfreville Roytta Copenhagen Gdynia	Vancouver Trinidad San Francisco New York Recife	Las Palmas Alexandria Cape Town

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at the port.

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

No change.

SECTION VI
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966
No change.

SECTION VII
SMALLPOX

(1) *Isolation hospitals available*

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone 51437). Consultant Physician: Dr. C. R. Steed.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for geriatric cases, to be re-opened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) *(Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital.)*

The launch Argus of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 68000, Extn. 2229 or 2128 by day and Plymouth 64101 at night and weekends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 64101) are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) *Smallpox consultants*

Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooke
West Cornwall Hospital
Penzance, Cornwall

Office Telephone: 0736 2382
Home Telephone: 0736 752439

(4) *Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox*

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Offices, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASES

Location and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease and days and hours of attendance:

No change.

During the year, 133 seamen were treated at the Venereal Disease Clinic, an increase of 20 over 1968.

The nationalities were as follows:

British	...	...	...	105
Dutch	...	...	...	6
Finnish		...	...	13
German	...	...	...	4
Portuguese		...	...	2
Maltese		...	...	1
Ghanian	...	...	...	2
TOTAL				133

SECTION IX

TABLE D

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

No ships arrived from foreign or home ports which had had cases of notifiable or other infectious diseases during the voyage.

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector or Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Docksides, wharves and warehouses in dock areas are under constant surveillance for evidence of rodent infestation, and Foreman Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where evidence of rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

2. All rats caught are destroyed and some specimens found are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

3. If necessary, deratting of ships would be carried out by poisoning using 1080. This treatment would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Should it be deemed necessary to fumigate a vessel, Methyl Bromide or Hydrogen Cyanide would be used, depending on availability. Fumigation would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Commercial Contractors carrying out such deratting treatments are:

1. Conbra-pest Services Ltd., 2 Ransleigh Road, London, E.6.
2. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., Marine and Fumigation Division, 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

Small interim treatments are carried out by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator using Warfarin.

Inspections confirm that rat proofing principles are incorporated in the construction of modern vessels.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

NIL

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses:

<i>Category</i>				<i>Number</i>
Black rats	...	...	...	Nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	77
Sent for examination	...	...	...	2
Species not known	...	...	...	Nil
Infected with plague	...	...	...	Nil

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait consumed: 135.

Number of mice presumed killed: 73.

TABLE F

NUMBER OF DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1969, FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Number of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued 6	Total Certifi- cates issued 7
After fumigation with		After trapping 3	After poison- ing 4	Total 5		
HCN 1	Other fumigant 2					
—	—	—	—	—	47	47

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.

SECTION XIII
INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
869 Vessels	Nil	1	1

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

The oyster cleansing plant at Saltash remains closed following the withdrawal of the Ministry of Health's approval in 1967. This in effect closes the fisheries, as dredging of oysters for sale for human consumption is conditional on the oysters being cleansed at the Saltash Corporation plant.

SECTION XV

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

- (1) No change.
- (2) No change.
- (3) No change.
- (4) During the year the number of incoming aliens was 1,035 and the number of outgoing aliens was 646.
- (5) No change.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR ALIENS MEDICALLY EXAMINED

<i>Nature of Report or Certificate</i>		<i>Total number of Reports and Certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens not permitted to land</i>
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	2	2
B (1)	Undesirable for medical reasons	None	None
B (2)	(a) Inability to support ...	None	None
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment	None	None
	(c) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment	None	None
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	None	None
	TOTALS	2	2

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

- (1) List of Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Immigrants:
No change
- (2) Total number of Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act: 4.
- (3) Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined:
1

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS
MEDICALLY EXAMINED

No certificates in respect of Commonwealth citizens medically examined were issued.

- (4) Total number of Commonwealth citizens embarked: 29.

SECTION XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease:

NO CHANGE

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year, 193 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 and the Public Health (Imported Foods) Regulations, 1968.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption consisted of:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Fresh Fruit	16	7	1	10	0
Fresh Vegetables	22	13	2	4	—
Cheese	—	10	0	0	0
Canned Meat	1	2	2	19	0
Lard	—	—	2	14	0
Miscellaneous Tinned Items ...	3	17	0	0	0
TOTAL	44	11	0	15	0

CASES OF NON INFECTIOUS DISEASE OR INJURY LANDED AT THE PORT

20 cases of non-infectious disease or injury were landed for hospital treatment during the year.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenbank, Plymouth:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Specimen</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Examined for</i>	<i>Result</i>
26.2.69	Water	M.V. <i>Sorel</i> , Cook's Cabin	B. Coli	Probable number of B. Coli per 100 ml.: Nil
	Water	M.V. <i>Sorel</i> , Galley Sink	B. Coli	Probable number of B. Coli per 100 ml.: Nil
23.3.69	Brown rat	Millbay Docks	Bac.	No pathogens isolated
28.4.69	Brown rat	Millbay Docks	P. Pestis	No pathogens isolated
21.5.69	Water 1	Drake's Island, Kitchen	Bac.	No pathogens isolated
21.5.69	Water 2	Drake's Island, Quarter Deck	P. Pestis	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
21.5.69	Water 3	Drake's Island, Tap	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
22.9.69	Water 1	E.V. <i>Cadence</i> , Ship's Tank	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.
22.9.69	Water 2	E.V. <i>Cadence</i> , Galley Tap	B. Coli	Nil B. Coli per 100 ml.

School Health Service

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

DR. G. B. CARTER

The general health of the children continued to be satisfactory and the only substantial outbreak of disease (apart from measles) was the occurrence of Sonne Dysentery in late 1968, continuing into the early months of 1969. Primary school children living in the northern suburbs were the most vulnerable group.

In September the extensions to Woodland School were opened providing a nursery and residential accommodation for physically handicapped and delicate children.

In the field of health education, Miss Thorogood participated in the production of six programmes on health topics for closed circuit T.V. for secondary schools. In his remarks on dental health education, Mr. Longworth makes the significant report that there has been a 14% reduction in the number of girls requiring dental treatment in a Secondary School where the Tuck Shop was closed two years ago.

School population:

Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	24,071
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	15,483
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	651
						<hr/> 40,205 <hr/>

Staff

At the end of the year the number in the various sections was:

MEDICAL, ETC.

Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	5.07
School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	10.96
Speech Therapists	...	...	...	...	...	1.87

DENTAL

Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	4.9
Dental Auxiliaries	...	...	...	...	...	0.9
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	6.7

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Psychiatrists	...	...	...	...	...	1.24
Educational Psychologists	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
Psychiatric Social Workers	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Remedial Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	1.0

Medical
Inspections

Medical inspections or examinations fall into two main categories:

(1) Periodic inspections which are usually carried out at schools, of all 'entrants' (age 5-6 years) and all school 'leavers' (age 14 years). In addition a number of children are selected for examination at an intermediate age (usually 7-8 years) when scrutiny of a health questionnaire completed by the parent indicates that it is desirable for a child to have an examination.

(2) 'Other' inspections or examinations, usually carried out at clinic for a wide variety of purposes, e.g.: minor ailments and ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

1. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

A - Number of periodic medical inspections in the age-groups:

					<i>Number of children inspected</i>
Entrants (1965 to 1962 age groups)	...	...	...	...	3,512
Intermediates (selected from 1961 to 1956 age groups)					1,500
Leavers (1955 and earlier age groups)	...	...	...	...	3,146
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	8,158

B: Number of CHILDREN found, at periodic medical inspections, to require treatment (including those already under treatment)

<i>Number inspected</i>		<i>(i) Requiring treatment for defective vision (excluding squint)</i>		<i>(ii) Requiring treatment for all other defects</i>		<i>(iii) Total individual children requiring treatment</i>	
		<i>Num- ber</i>	<i>per 1,000</i>	<i>Num- ber</i>	<i>per 1,000</i>	<i>Num- ber</i>	<i>per 1,000</i>
Entrants (1964-1)	3,512	118	33.6	673	191.63	746	212.41
Intermediate age groups	1,500	121	80.67	399	266.00	485	323.33
Leavers (1954-51)	3,146	414	131.59	339	107.75	719	228.54
TOTALS	8,158	653	80.04	1,411	172.96	1,950	239.03

653 children out of the 8,158 inspected were found to require treatment for defective vision. This is equivalent to 80.04 per 1,000.

Children requiring treatment for all other defects totalled 1,411, a rate of 172.96 per 1,000. This compares with 162.49 per 1,000 in 1968 and 162.78 in 1967.

C: Number of DEFECTS found per 1,000 children inspected at periodic medical inspections whether requiring treatment or observation.

	1969	1968	1967
Skin	45.48	44.48	43.12
Vision	106.15	113.73	114.11
Squint	21.21	19.97	23.58
Otitis Media	10.54	15.43	14.12
Heart	9.93	9.99	10.90
Lungs	30.52	27.75	28.62
Hernia	2.21	1.95	2.77

D: Number of NEW DEFECTS found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment.

In the 8,158 children examined in 1969, 691 new defects not under treatment, were found: 123 of these defects were of vision or squint. Table 2C at the end of this report gives detailed information on the types of defect found and indicates whether or not the defect is having treatment.

E: SELECTIVE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS for children in Junior Schools and departments.

Selective examinations for children in the intermediate age-groups were again employed in 1969. The children in the intermediate group who were examined were mainly those aged 7 to 8 years, and 1,500 were selected for examination. In these, 201 new defects, not under treatment, were found, a rate of 134.0 new defects per 1,000 children examined.

F: Attendance of parents at periodic medical inspections.

					Number of children inspected	Number of parents attending	Percentage of parents attending
Entrants	...	...	...	...	3,512	2,957	84.20
Intermediates (selected)	...	...	...	...	1,500	903	60.20
Leavers	...	...	...	...	3,146	447	14.21
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	8,158	4,307	52.79

This is an increase from 45.88% in 1968.

G: Reports to family doctors after the final inspection before leaving school.

Reports were sent to family doctors on 9 children found to have serious or permanent defects believed to be unknown to their own doctors.

2. OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

					Special Inspections	Reinspections	Total
Ordinary cases seen at school clinics and schools and children seen for ascertainment as handicapped pupils (excluding educationally subnormal) and all other special examinations, except as follows	...	...	...	...	3,989	2,463	6,452
For fitness for:							
(a) Employment outside school hours	...	...	...	...	593	—	593
(b) Entertainment licences	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
(c) Swimming instruction	...	...	...	...	15	—	15
(d) Boxing	...	...	...	...	136	—	136
(e) Entry to teacher training college	...	...	...	...	299	—	299
(f) Outward Bound schemes	...	...	...	...	42	—	42
For defective hearing:							
(a) Audiometer sweep tests	...	...	...	...	81	—	81
(b) Full investigation	...	...	...	...	74	170	244
For ascertainment as educationally subnormal pupils	...	...	...	...	242	263	505
At Day Open-Air Schools	...	...	...	...	—	269	269
At E.S.N. Special Schools	...	...	...	...	—	367	367
At Children's Homes	...	...	...	...	188	215	403
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	5,665	3,747	9,412

School Premises

The School Medical Officers continued to make annual inspections of school premises during the year and the Director of Education was notified of any defects of equipment or buildings which might be detrimental to health.

Swimming Pools

During the year, Public Health Inspectors visited 28 school pools and took 91 samples of water for bacteriological examination as a check on the efficiency of the systems of chlorination.

Cleanliness Inspections and other Work of the School Nurses

The School Nurses carried out 162,280 inspections during 1969 and 731 children were found to be infested. This is equivalent to 1.82% of the school population and shows a rise from 1.27% in 1968. This is a disappointing return for the constant attention given to this problem by Health Visitors and School Nurses. Increased prevalence has been noted in some other parts of the country, and fears have been expressed that head lice are developing resistance to the chemicals used in applications to the hair.

	<i>Number of children on registers at end of the year</i>	<i>Number of individual examinations of children</i>	<i>Number of individual children found infested</i>	<i>% of individual children on registers found infested</i>
Primary Schools	24,071	114,086	618	2.57
Secondary Schools	15,483	39,268	76	.49
Special Schools	651	8,926	37	5.68
TOTALS ...	40,205	162,280	731	1.82

Screening tests of vision and hearing carried out by school nurses.

The School Nurses test the vision of schoolchildren annually and the hearing approximately every three years. Children with possible defects are referred to the Medical Officers for any necessary further investigation and treatment to be obtained.

				<i>Number of children tested by nurses</i>	<i>Number of children referred to School Medical Officers</i>
(1)	VISION TESTS:				
	Primary Schools	..	..	23,138	479
	Secondary Schools	..	..	15,556	283
	Special Schools	..	..	968	8
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	..		39,662	770
				<hr/>	<hr/>
(2)	HEARING TESTS:				
	Primary Schools	..	..	10,078	53
	Secondary Schools	..	..	3,295	8
	Special Schools	..	..	735	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	..		14,108	62
				<hr/>	<hr/>

During the course of this and other work, the Nurses paid 3,215 visits to schools, 3,480 visits to children's homes and attended 1,320 clinic sessions at which 31,061 treatments were given.

Handicapped Children

The residential extension to Woodlands School for physically handicapped and delicate pupils was completed during the year and opened in September. There is accommodation for 25 boarders intended primarily for children living outside Plymouth. The extensions include a physiotherapy and hydrotherapy department and a day nursery for 20 children.

The two tutorial classes for maladjusted children, attached to ordinary schools, continued to operate and planning for the new day school at Mount Tamar reached an advanced stage. It is expected that building of the first stage, a day school for up to 60 pupils, will begin in 1970.

The list of children waiting for admission to day special schools for educationally subnormal children lengthened during the year. Despite 80 additional places becoming available at Longcause school when the City boundary was extended, the possibility of providing temporary additional accommodation is to be considered in 1970.

A : Number of children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding-homes.

	1969	1968	1967
Blind	1	—	—
Partially sighted	1	1	—
Deaf	3	2	2
Partially hearing	5	5	9
Physically handicapped	23	25	21
Delicate	3	2	6
Maladjusted	12	16	15
Educationally subnormal	110	139	103
Epileptic	—	—	—
Speech defects	—	—	—
TOTALS	158	190	156

There was a decrease of 32 children assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools in 1969, compared with 1968. This was mainly due to 29 fewer children being recommended for special schools for educational subnormality. The total of 139 so recommended in 1968 was unusually high because a second Medical Officer began to carry out assessments in that year. This enabled the waiting list for assessment to be cleared but the larger number of examinations resulted in an increased number of recommendations for day special schools. Unfortunately disposing of the waiting list for assessment has correspondingly increased the waiting list for a vacancy at a special school.

B: Number of handicapped children at Special Schools in January, 1969.

	<i>At Maintained Special Schools Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Maintained Special Schools Day Pupils</i>	<i>At Non- Maintained Special Schools Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Inde- pendent Schools</i>	<i>Special Classes and Units</i>	<i>Boarded in Homes</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Partially Sighted ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Deaf ...	—	31	3	—	—	—	34
Partially Hearing ...	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Physically Handicapped	6	28	1	3	24	—	62
Delicate ...	—	61	1	—	—	—	62
Maladjusted	—	3	5	38	14	4	64
Educationally Subnormal	13	448	5	13	—	—	479
Epileptic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech Defects ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	19	598	24	54	38	4	737

	<i>January 1970</i>	<i>January 1969</i>	<i>January 1968</i>
Blind	3	4	4
Partially sighted	6	5	6
Deaf	34	41	36
Partially hearing	27	31	35
Physically handicapped ...	62	93	94
Delicate	62	22	23
Maladjusted	64	73	71
Educationally subnormal ...	479	432	359
Epileptic	—	2	2
Speech defects	—	—	—
TOTALS	737	703	630

C: Handicapped children at Independent Schools.

<i>School</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
Badgeworth Court School, Badgeworth, nr. Cheltenham, Glos.	2 boys	Maladjusted
Berrow Wood School, Pendock, nr. Staunton, Glos.	7 boys	Maladjusted
Brookside School, Clungunford, nr. Craven Arms, Salop	3 boys	Maladjusted
Battisborough School, Holbeton, nr. Plymouth, Devon	1 boy	Maladjusted
Burnt Norton School, Chipping Campden, Glos.	2 boys	Maladjusted
H.M.S. <i>Conway</i> , Merchant Navy Cadet School	1 boy	Maladjusted
Childscourt School, Wincanton	2 boys	Maladjusted
Convent of the Assumption, Sidmouth, Devon	1 girl	Maladjusted
Farney Close School, Bolney Court, Bolney, Sussex	1 boy 1 girl	} Maladjusted
Heathercombe Brake School, Manaton, Newton Abbot, Devon	2 boys 1 girl	
Heanton School, Barnstaple, North Devon ...	2 boys	Physically Handicapped
Marchant-Holliday School, Templecombe, Somerset	1 boy	Maladjusted
Monkton Wyld School, Charmouth	1 boy	Maladjusted
Netherfield School, Crowborough	2 boys 1 girl	} E.S.N.
Rocklands School, Chudleigh	2 boys	
Dawlish College, Exeter	2 boys	Maladjusted
Pitt House School, Torquay	{ 4 boys 5 boys	Maladjusted E.S.N.
Royal Alexandra & Albert School, Reigate ...		2 girls Maladjusted
Rishworth School, Halifax	1 boy	Maladjusted
Holme Park School, Rotherfield	4 boys 1 girl	} E.S.N.
Shute School, Axminster	1 girl	
Wells Cathedral School, Wells, Somerset ...	1 boy	Maladjusted
TOTAL	54	

D : Handicapped children boarded in homes.

Boarding Homes					Number of Children	Handicap
Cook's Corner House, London Road, Crow-						
borough, Sussex	...	...	...	...	2 boys	Maladjusted
Mountstephen House Hostel, Uffculme,						
Cullompton, Devon	...	...	...	...	2 boys	Maladjusted
TOTAL					4	

E : Handicapped children educated otherwise than at school.

In January, 1970, 8 children were being educated in Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, and 26 at home, nearly all being physically handicapped.

F : Children found unsuitable for education at school.

During 1969, 11 children were recorded as unsuitable for education at school, under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 14 in 1968 and 13 in 1967.

G : Child Guidance Clinic

The report on the work of the Child Guidance Clinic will be found in the Children's Section of the Nuffield Clinic Report on pages 98 to 103.

REPORT OF DR. L. N. TRETHOWAN

School Medical Officer

Defective Hearing—

Audiology Clinic

During 1969, 20 sessions of the Audiology Clinic were held on alternate Saturday mornings at Seven Trees Clinic at which 47 children were seen, 31 for the first time.

Three of these children were from families that had recently moved into Plymouth, referred by their previous authorities as known deaf children and were immediately admitted into Hartley House School. Two children of deaf families with brothers and sisters already attending the school, were also found to be deaf and were admitted; and 2 children attending ordinary schools, but being kept under observation, were found to be making little progress and were offered places at Hartley House School. The father of one of these children refused the place offered to him.

The family of one boy found to be severely partially deaf has moved away from Plymouth but may return later. One child referred by the Cornwall authority and found to be partially hearing has been provided with a hearing-aid and is in the care of their peripatetic teacher of the deaf. Similarly, 3 children provided with hearingaids are managing in ordinary schools in Plymouth with the help of the peripatetic teacher, Mrs. Singh.

Deafness was excluded as a possible complication in 3 severely retarded children, but tests were inconclusive and one child thought to be autistic will be re-observed.

21 children were considered not to be deaf; 10 children suffering from speech defects or slowness in learning to speak will be re-observed, as deafness could not be positively excluded.

Enuresis

During 1969, the treatment of bed-wetting proceeded satisfactorily with the use of the Eastleigh Alarm.

As the success of this system has become known and children are referred by the Paediatricians, General Practitioners and School

Health Authorities, the waiting list still appears formidably long. Experience has shown, however, that eight years is the ideal age to attempt this form of treatment, as the alarm can be quite terrifying to younger children.

Some of those referred are as young as 5 or 6 years of age; the majority of the names go on the list at the age of 7, and most of these are now being issued with alarms at about the time of the eighth birthday. Older children are given priority, and alarms are issued to them as soon as possible after referral.

The following table summarises the results obtained during 1969:

Alarms still in use from 1968	...	...	...	...	50
Alarms issued for the first time	...	...	...	...	125
Alarms reissued for relapses	...	...	...	...	18
TOTAL					193
Children cured	...	...	...	...	90
Children responding well	...	...	...	...	47
Children responding more slowly	...	...	...	...	27
Alarms withdrawn	...	...	...	...	25
Alarms returned	...	...	...	...	4
					193

Some of the alarms withdrawn or returned by the parents will be offered again in 6 to 12 months time when the children are older and if they are still needed.

The two nurses concerned with this treatment made 742 visits to the homes.

Medical Treatment

The School Clinic arrangements at the time of writing this report are as follows:

SCHOOL CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officer's Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra-violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>
Seven Trees Clinic, Baring Street	Monday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m., Audiology Clinic on alternate Saturdays at 10 a.m. by appointment	Monday to Friday, 3.30 p.m.,	Monday, 9 a.m. Thursday, 9 a.m.
Stonehouse Clinic, Peel Street, Stonehouse	Tuesday, 2 p.m., Friday, 3.30 p.m.	Monday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Devonport Clinic, Park Avenue, Devonport	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
North Prospect Clinic, North Prospect School, Foliot Road, Swilly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
St. Budeaux Clinic, Stirling Road, St. Budeaux	Thursday, 2 p.m.	Monday, 3.30 p.m. Thursday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Honicknowle Clinic, Montacute Avenue, Honicknowle	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Plympton Clinic, Station Road, Plympton	Friday, 9.30 a.m.	—	—
Plymstock Clinic, Horn Cross Road, Plymstock	Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.	—	—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officer's Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra-violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>
Efford Clinic, 121 Efford Road	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 3.30 p.m. Thursday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Southway Clinic, 37 Rockfield Avenue, Southway	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 3.30 p.m. Friday, 3.30 p.m.	—
Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Section, Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, Seven Trees, Baring Street, Plymouth	Children are seen by appointment		
Speech Therapy Clinic	Children are seen by appointment		

The Seven Trees School Clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic are open throughout the year. The other clinics are closed during school holidays apart from specially arranged appointments.

Cases treated at School Clinics and elsewhere

The number of cases treated by the School Health Service staff and those known to have been treated elsewhere for various defects are given in Table 3(A-G) at the end of this report.

Eye diseases, defective vision and squint (Table 3A)

314 cases of external diseases of the eye were treated, 132 at school clinics and the remainder at the Royal Eye Infirmary. All 1,073 children with errors of refraction and the 684 children prescribed glasses were dealt with at the Royal Eye Infirmary.

Disease and defects of the ear, nose and throat (Table 3B)

The School Medical Officers referred 120 children to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons, compared with 77 in 1968 and 88 in 1967.

All the 96 cases shown as receiving treatment were treated at school clinics. I have not got complete figures of the amount of operative treatment carried out at hospitals.

Diseases of the Skin (Table 3D)

All the 1,131 cases of skin diseases were treated at school clinics, 2,120 in 1968.

61 cases of scabies were treated, compared with 89 in 1968. Ringworm of the body (9 cases) was the same as in 1968. Impetigo decreased to 27 in 1969 (120 cases in 1968). 30 children were referred by Medical Officers to the Consultant Dermatologist, compared with 15 in 1968.

REPORT OF DR. H. W. HASKINS
School Medical Officer

Plantar Warts The incidence of plantar warts remains a problem and presumably will continue to do so until it is possible to stop everyone with plantar warts swimming in pools. School children who swim with school parties are all inspected but there must be many adults with warts who continue to use the swimming baths.

The number treated by curetting and cautery under local anaesthetic are as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total number of cases sent for ...	136	143	279
Total number of cases who attended ...	102	101	203
Total number of plantar warts removed	150	294	424

Other Defects The number of children referred by School Medical Officers to the various consultants was as follows:

Paediatrician	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Orthopaedic Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
General Surgeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Chest Physician	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

Speech Therapy There is an establishment for 2.0 speech therapists and there was the equivalent of 1.87 therapists employed during the year. There are hopes that the establishment

will be increased to 3 in 1970. The total number of children treated during the year was 260.

Mass Radio-graphy of School-leavers The Mass Radiography Service has been contracting in recent years as the number of new cases of tuberculosis, discovered by this or other means, has been reducing over the whole country. The routine chest X-ray examination of school leavers has now been abandoned as the number of new cases discovered in this category for some years has been negligible, not warranting the cost and technical manpower involved.

The Mass Radiography Unit still provides a whole day session weekly at the city centre for all who wish for this examination and there remain adequate facilities for chest X-rays required for clinical reasons and for teachers, school meals staff and others to be employed in close contact with children.

Vaccination and Immunisation The information given here refers only to school children dealt with by School Medical Officers at school clinics. The complete figures are given in the immunisation and vaccination section of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1. *B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis*

Children born in 1955 and earlier were dealt with during the year and the percentage of those accepting in the 1955 age-group was 75·71 per cent compared with 78·82 per cent for the 1954 age-group in 1968.

The percentage of primary positives on Mantoux testing was 2·03 per cent for the 1955 age-group. The steady reduction of this percentage from 20·7 per cent for the 1940 age-group tested in 1954 when the scheme was started to its present low figure indicates how much the amount of tuberculosis in the general population has fallen in these years.

The following are the figures for 1969:

	Age Group	No. given preliminary Mantoux Test	Mantoux positive		Number vaccinated with B.C.G.
			No.	%	
<i>1955 Age Group:</i>					
No. in Group=3,524	1955	2,283	44	2.03	2,169
Acceptances=2,668	1954	128	—	—	128
% Acceptances=75.71	1953	21	1	5.00	20
	1952	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...		2,432	45	1.94	2,317

2. Immunisation against Diphtheria

Number of children completing full primary course 193

Number of children given reinforcing doses ... 1,478

3. Immunisation against Tetanus

Number of children completing full primary course 334

Number of children given reinforcing doses ... 1,682

4. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children completing full primary course 540

Number of children given reinforcing doses ... 1,200

It is likely that the number of reinforcing doses given will diminish in future years as the latest schedule of immunisations adopted in the middle of 1969 omits the doses of diphtheria and tetanus which used to be given at 10 years of age and the dose of diphtheria vaccine given at 14 years.

Infectious Diseases

The information given here refers only to school children attending the authority's schools. The complete figures are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified in school children

			1969	1968	1967
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	57	153	3
Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	2
*Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	3	3	6
Measles	...	...	850	60	1,128
†Meningococcal infections	...	...	3	2	1
Paratyphoid	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
*Pneumonia	...	...	—	10	13
Scarlet fever	...	...	16	15	22
Tuberculosis	...	...	3	4	5
Whooping-cough	...	...	4	30	168
*Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	—	—	—
Infectious hepatitis	...	...	14	4	—
Virus-type meningitis	...	...	—	—	—

* *Not now notifiable*

† *Now acute meningitis*

Maker Camp

The medical and nursing arrangements were the same as in previous years with one of the nurses in residence for the whole period the camp was occupied by children.

Children's Homes

The medical arrangements for the children's homes remained unchanged in 1969, with Medical Officers carrying out routine visits and examinations and General Practitioners giving treatment in sickness.

School Meals and Milk

The number of children taking dinners at school again increased and the daily average number was 22,687 in September, 1969, compared with 22,381 in 1968 and 21,305 in 1967; 62·5 per cent of children present at school on a selected date in 1969 were taking the school dinner, compared with 60·2 per cent on the same date in 1968 and 61·6 per cent in 1967.

On the same date 57·5 per cent of the children were taking milk in school compared with 55·1 per cent in 1968.

STATISTICAL TABLES

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 1A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965 and later	23	23	—	—	—	2	2
1964	874	874	—	—	30	184	199
1963	2,267	2,267	—	—	78	411	461
1962	348	348	—	—	10	76	84
1961	744	744	—	1,401	51	223	258
1960	422	421	1	744	37	112	137
1959	86	86	—	—	9	26	32
1958	101	101	—	—	9	22	30
1957	80	80	—	—	9	8	16
1956	67	67	—	—	6	8	12
1955 and earlier	3,146	3,146	—	—	414	339	719
TOTALS	8,158	8,157	1	2,145	653	1,411	1,950

Col. (3) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total; 99.99%. Col. (4) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total; .01%.

TABLE 1B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,665
Number of Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	3,747
						9,412
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 1C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	162,280
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	731
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	Nil

TABLE 1D
SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school?	...	...	...	...	Yes
(b) If not, at what age is the first vision test carried out?	...	...	...	...	—
2. How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life?	...	...	...	...	Annually
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken?	...	...	...	...	Yes
(b) If so, at what age?	...	...	...	...	50% at 7 to 8 years; 100% at 13 to 14 years
(c) Are both boys and girls tested?	...	...	...	...	Yes
4. By whom is vision and colour testing carried out?	...	...	...	...	*School Medical Officers and School Nurses
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school?	...	...	...	...	Only by forced whisper test at 20 feet
(b) If not, at what age is the first audiometric test carried out?	...	...	...	...	—
(c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out?	...	...	...	...	*School Nurses

* The School Nurses do all the preliminary vision and hearing tests and refer any children who appear to have defective vision and/or hearing to the School Medical Officers.

The School Medical Officers have carried out the colour vision testing up to the present. School Nurses will in future test the colour vision at the age of ten years of those children not already tested and refer suspected cases to the Medical Officers. The introduction of selective medical examinations has the effect that about half the number of school children do not see the School Medical Officer between the entrants' and leavers' examinations and if colour vision were only tested at the 'leaver' age, a defect found for the first time at this age could be serious if the child had already chosen a career for which perfect colour vision is essential.

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 2A
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	96	45	116	62	34	18	246	125
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	118	74	414	99	121	40	653	213
	(b) Squint	98	14	13	9	32	7	143	30
	(c) Other	19	6	7	23	7	1	33	30
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	29	82	11	27	9	48	49	157
	(b) Otitis Media	24	29	13	2	7	11	44	42
	(c) Other	8	8	2	6	5	5	15	19
7	Nose or Throat	123	183	23	54	72	74	218	311
8	Speech	79	69	4	20	37	53	120	142
9	Lymphatic Glands	5	16	—	1	2	—	7	17
10	Heart	12	28	3	15	—	23	15	66
11	Lungs	56	61	33	39	34	26	123	126
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	4	5	1	2	2	4	7	11
	(b) Other	13	68	18	12	16	38	47	118
13	Orthopædic—								
	(a) Posture	3	5	4	22	1	2	8	29
	(b) Feet	68	14	22	14	30	7	120	35
	(c) Other	31	38	24	33	13	20	68	91
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	7	12	12	6	11	9	30	27
	(b) Other	3	14	5	4	3	3	11	21
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	9	45	2	109	12	325	23	479
	(b) Stability	27	62	5	16	78	48	110	126
16	Abdomen	18	15	6	8	6	2	30	25
17	Other	38	84	38	12	17	25	93	121

(T) = Requiring Treatment.

(O) = Requiring Observation.

TABLE 2B
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i> (1)	<i>Defect or Disease</i> (2)	<i>Special Inspections</i>	
		<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i> (3)	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i> (4)
4.	Skin	1,340	31
5.	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	418	89
	(b) Squint	14	1
	(c) Other... ..	25	8
6.	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	31	29
	(b) Otitis Media	23	4
	(c) Other... ..	56	—
7.	Nose or Throat	38	7
8.	Speech	31	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands	2	1
10.	Heart	2	2
11.	Lungs	8	6
12.	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	1	—
	(b) Other... ..	7	4
13.	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	1	1
	(b) Feet	7	3
	(c) Other... ..	25	10
14.	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	—	1
	(b) Other... ..	1	—
15.	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	7	5
	(b) Stability	49	14
16.	Abdomen	—	—
17.	Other	910	27

TABLE 2C—NEW DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS			INTERMEDIATES (Selected)			LEAVERS		
		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	U.T.	Not U.T.	Total Defects Requiring Treatment	New Defects Only		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	New Defects Only	
						U.T.	Not U.T.		U.T.	Not U.T.
4	Skin ...	96	67	29	34	19	12	116	54	43
5	Eyes—									
	(a) Vision	118	71	47	121	31	21	414	166	34
	(b) Squint	98	78	20	32	3	1	13	1	—
	(c) Other	19	11	8	7	2	4	7	3	1
6	Ears—									
	(a) Hearing	29	12	17	9	3	4	11	1	1
	(b) Otitis Media	24	15	9	7	4	3	13	6	2
	(c) Other	8	4	4	5	1	3	2	—	—
7	Nose or Throat	123	83	40	72	25	33	23	12	5
8	Speech	79	27	52	37	3	12	4	—	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	5	3	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
10	Heart	12	6	6	—	—	1	3	1	1
11	Lungs	56	49	7	34	23	1	33	15	—
12	Developmental—									
	(a) Hernia	4	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—
	(b) Other	13	6	7	16	3	5	18	2	12
13	Orthopaedic—									
	(a) Posture	3	1	2	1	—	1	4	1	2
	(b) Feet	68	23	45	30	6	15	22	4	14
	(c) Other	31	17	14	13	5	1	24	11	5
14	Nervous System—									
	(a) Epilepsy	7	7	—	11	1	2	12	5	—
	(b) Other	3	3	—	3	—	1	5	3	—
15	Psychological—									
	(a) Development	9	3	6	12	4	10	2	1	—
	(b) Stability	27	18	9	78	7	43	5	3	—
16	Abdomen	18	14	4	6	4	7	6	2	2
17	Other	38	16	22	17	4	18	38	12	14
	Totals	888	535	353	549	148	201	776	303	137

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 3A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	314
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,073
TOTAL	1,387
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	684

TABLE 3B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	} <i>information not fully available</i>
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	
Received other forms of treatment	96
TOTAL	96
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1969	7
(b) in previous years	64

TABLE 3C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	} <i>information not available</i>
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	

TABLE 3D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table 1c).

							<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Ringworm—							
(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other skin diseases		...	...	...	...	...	1,030
						TOTAL ...	1,131

TABLE 3E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

				<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...		550

TABLE 3F.—SPEECH THERAPY

				<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	260

TABLE 3G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	5,491
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements		...	...		—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...			2,319
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—					
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	29
				TOTAL	7,839

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

Principal School Dental Officer

Staff

The staff ratio was similar to last year at slightly less than 8,000 school children per whole-time equivalent dental officer. Mr. D. Hill commenced duty in July and for a short time we were up to establishment and it became necessary to with-hold part-time sessions.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Young left at the end of September for domestic reasons and we ended the year as we came in, one dental officer short of our establishment.

Dental Surgery Assistants

During the year another dental nurse qualified by passing her examination. This certificate entitles her to an additional £75 a year and I think it commendable that 5 of the 7 assistants are qualified with a good possibility of it soon becoming 100%.

Dental Clerical Work

Each school child has a dental record card and each area has approximately 7,000 cards, twice the usual number. A surgery assistant spends some time in arranging and filing these cards and if the dentist demands more chairside work of her, a first priority, she neglects her files, sometimes to the extent that the senior dental surgery assistant or another has to go to her assistance at the expense of surgery time elsewhere. This situation is increasingly evident with frequent inspections. If the dentist tends to be self-sufficient in his surgery, the problem is not so evident but the efficiency of the dentist is affected to the advantage of clerical and administrative needs.

Most clerical work not involving treatment follows inspection sessions which, with a full establishment, could number over 300 a year or about 0.7 of one dental surgery assistant's time annually. Already 0.3 of a clerk's time is utilised in the Civic Centre which is outside the domain of the dental clinics; so at least one whole-time mobile dental clerk is necessary for improved efficiency in dental operative work.

General Dental Practitioner Consent Scheme This year there was a 50% improvement both in the number of forms returned by the general dental practitioners and the proportion treated by them out of a similar number of consents forwarded to these dentists. It is possible that this may be due to the removal of the list of dentists' names from the treatment notification form and consequently the parents' enforced consideration before naming their own dentist on the consent form.

Dental Health Education It is always speculative to consider whether or not the prohibition of sweets and confectionery in schools brings measurable benefits. It is neither a popular nor remunerative policy for a head teacher to adopt; so I am pleased to have recorded a 14% reduction in girls found to require treatment over a two year period in a secondary school where such a policy was enthusiastically introduced. The examining dentist had no knowledge of this ban until after the inspection. It is too early to form conclusions but I shall have a particular interest in the dental health of this school and I am very grateful to the head mistress for her vigorous initiative.

Our dental auxiliary visited, for the first time, several pre-school playgroups and I hope this will begin to stimulate mothers' interest in the advantage of earlier dental examination which is necessary at least 2 years before the child commences school, as very often the teeth of new school entrants are beyond treatment. This, of course, is a problem more easily rectified by fluoridating our water supply.

School Inspection Analysis I enclose with my report an analysis of the proportion of all school children in Plymouth who required treatment, obtained from the children's last school inspection during a two year period.

I have arranged the results graphically in two ways – (1) according to area, and (2) according to type of school.

Positive conclusions are not possible but the differences do confirm general day to day observations, the first being that there is a wider discrepancy in dental health between areas than between types of school or age groups. The graph confirms that Crownhill has suffered from prolonged staffing difficulty and that Honicknowle, which is a smaller area and has had the benefit of regular attention, shows the

lowest proportion needing treatment in the old Plymouth area. Plympton and Plymstock are enigmatical by showing an extraordinary low proportion but both areas are consistent. Only a special survey would indicate whether dental health is really of such a high order in these two places.

It is also confirmed that children under 8, infants, require treatment the most and that children over 11, secondary, require it least; but the children who have the most treatment offered are between 8 and 11, juniors, probably because younger children have so much decay that is untreatable. As mentioned previously fluoridation could prevent much of this miserable affliction of younger children who are, in many cases, too tender or unmanageable for the dental chair.

An interesting point is that children attending Junior Mixed and Infant schools, as distinct from Infant and Junior schools, have slightly better dental health. Junior Mixed and Infant schools have a higher proportion of voluntary aided schools; also continuity of direction, but I am not qualified to comment on sociological connotations.

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT:	Ages			Total
	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	
First Visit	2,635	2,211	469	5,315
Subsequent Visits	4,107	3,998	1,026	9,131
Total Visits	6,742	6,209	1,495	14,446
Additional Courses of treatment commenced	347	247	35	629
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	2,532	5,774	1,705	10,011
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	3,691	212	—	3,903
Permanent teeth filled	1,992	4,865	1,458	8,315
Deciduous teeth filled	3,349	200	—	3,549
Permanent teeth extracted ...	186	771	229	1,186
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	2,545	725	—	3,270
General anæsthetics	733	279	22	1,034
Emergencies	1,000	707	154	1,861
Number of pupils X-rayed			256	
Prophylaxis			216	
Teeth otherwise conserved			287	
Number of teeth root filled ...			235	
Inlays			12	
Crowns			29	
Courses of treatment completed ...			4,693	
ORTHODONTICS:				
Cases remaining from previous year			—	
New cases commenced during year			116	
Cases completed during year ...			93	
Cases discontinued during year ...			15	
No. of removable appliances fitted...			125	
No. of fixed appliances fitted ...			4	
Pupils referred to hospital consultant			32	

	<i>Ages</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 & over</i>	
PROSTHETICS				
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	4	11	7	22
Number of dentures supplied ...	4	15	15	34

ANÆSTHETICS	General anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	1,034
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INSPECTIONS	(a) First inspection at school – number of pupils	27,281
	(b) First inspection at clinic – number of pupils ...	1,879
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment...	15,187
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	11,942
	(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic... ..	2,542
	Number of (c) found to require treatment ...	1,313

SESSIONS	Sessions devoted to treatment	2,289
	Sessions devoted to inspection	246
	Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ...	56

TABLE V

RETURNS OF SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS, CONSENTS AND TREATMENTS

INCLUDING REINSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS AND FIGURES RELATING TO GENERAL DENTAL PRACTITIONER SCHEME

Year	Number on Roll	Inspected in School	Found to Require Treatment	Offered Treatment	Consent- ing to School Dental Treatment	Consent- ing to G.D.P. Treatment	Number of Cases Treated by Dental Officers	Number of Forms sent to G.D.P.s	Number of Forms Returned from G.D.P.s			Number of Forms not Returned from G.D.P.s
									Cases Treated	Failed to Keep Appointment	Failed to Request Appointment	
1960 for Comparison	32,796	29,046	14,033	12,902	5,679	Scheme not operating	4,783 (+)	—	—	—	—	—
1968	39,481	29,462	15,019	11,082	4,260	*4,077	*6,030	*4,077	*1,016	*68	*509	*2,484
1969	40,177	29,536	14,623	11,180	4,354	4,183	5,944	4,183	1,580	76	576	1,951

*G.D.P. Scheme for Plympton and Plymstock from Whitsun, 1968

TABLE VI
ARREARS OF TREATMENT

Year	Number Inspected in Schools and Clinics	Number Offered Treatment in Schools and Clinics	Number of Consents to School Service (A)	Number of Consents Treated by School Service (B)	Number of Consents Untreated by School Service (A-B)
1963	31,383	17,265	7,267	4,876	2,391
1964	31,079	16,249	6,827	5,155	1,672
1965	31,449	16,020	7,306	5,859	1,447
1966	34,604	15,888	8,380	6,074	2,306
1967	26,583	10,555	5,921	5,503	418
* 1968	31,945	13,288	6,466	6,030	436
* 1969	31,702	13,165	6,339	5,944	395

*WITH PLYMPTON AND PLYMSTOCK

TABLE VII
SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTION ANALYSIS
BASED ON FIRST INSPECTION IN EACH PLYMOUTH SCHOOL BY AREA AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

<i>Areas</i>	PROPORTION FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT						PROPORTION OFFERED TREATMENT					
	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Juniors</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Juniors</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>All</i>
Seven Trees	71%	62%	57%	49%	55%	56%	48%	47%	44%	43%	44%	45%
N. Prospect	62%	59%	63%	58%	—	61%	37%	43%	46%	42%	—	43%
Peel Street	56%	69%	62%	52%	—	57%	44%	54%	53%	37%	—	45%
Plympton	46%	37%	46%	22%	51%	35%	35%	25%	30%	17%	33%	25%
Plymstock	44%	36%	42%	23%	46%	35%	32%	29%	32%	18%	26%	26%
Honic- knowle	53%	48%	46%	41%	50%	45%	36%	30%	37%	26%	34%	33%
Crownhill	64%	65%	62%	68%	—	65%	39%	53%	43%	57%	—	49%
Plymouth	60%	56%	57%	49%	52%	54%	39%	43%	43%	38%	36%	41%
	58%						41%					

TABLE VIII. SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS - ALL SCHOOLS
PROPORTION REQUIRING AND OFFERED TREATMENT - ACCORDING TO AREA.

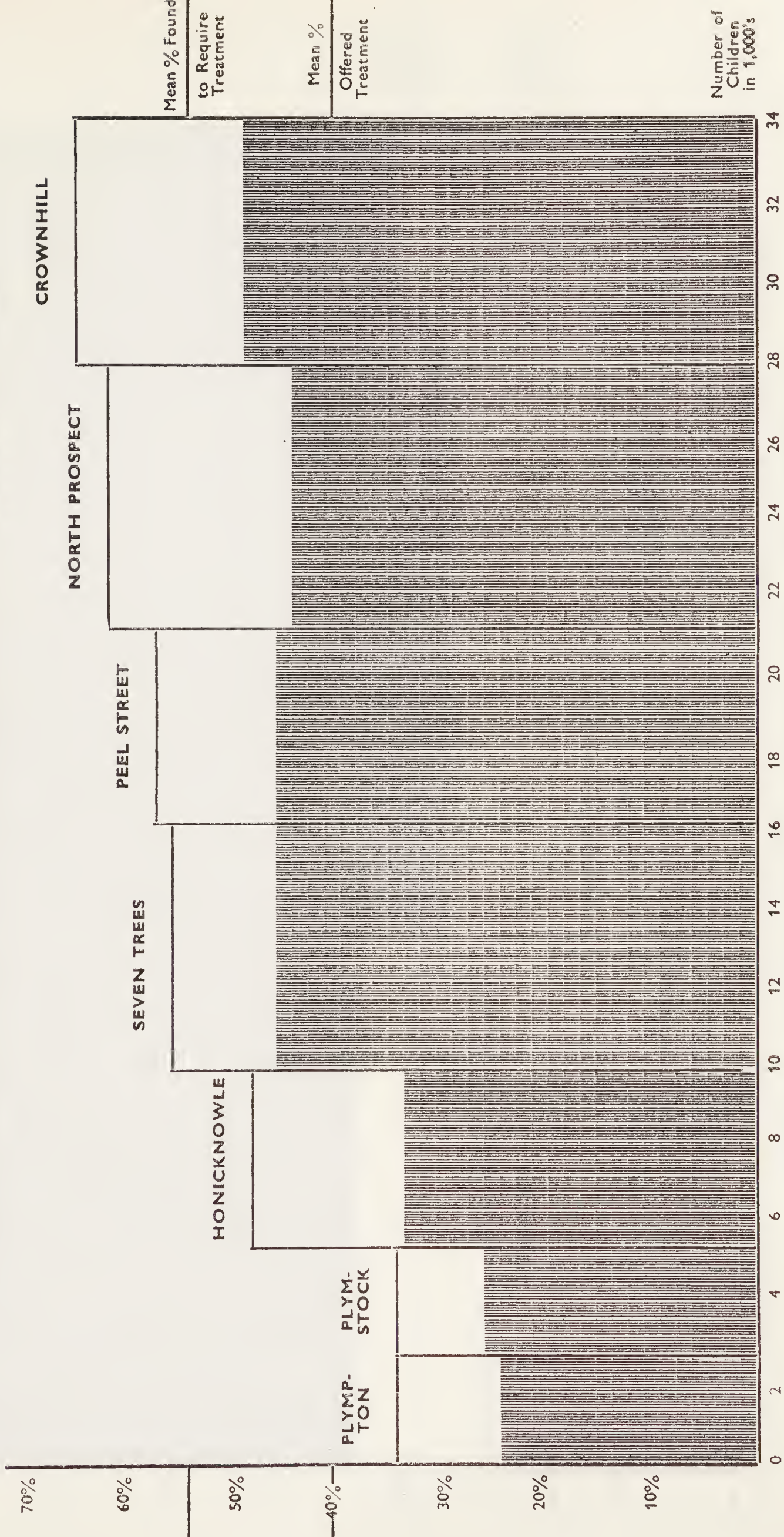
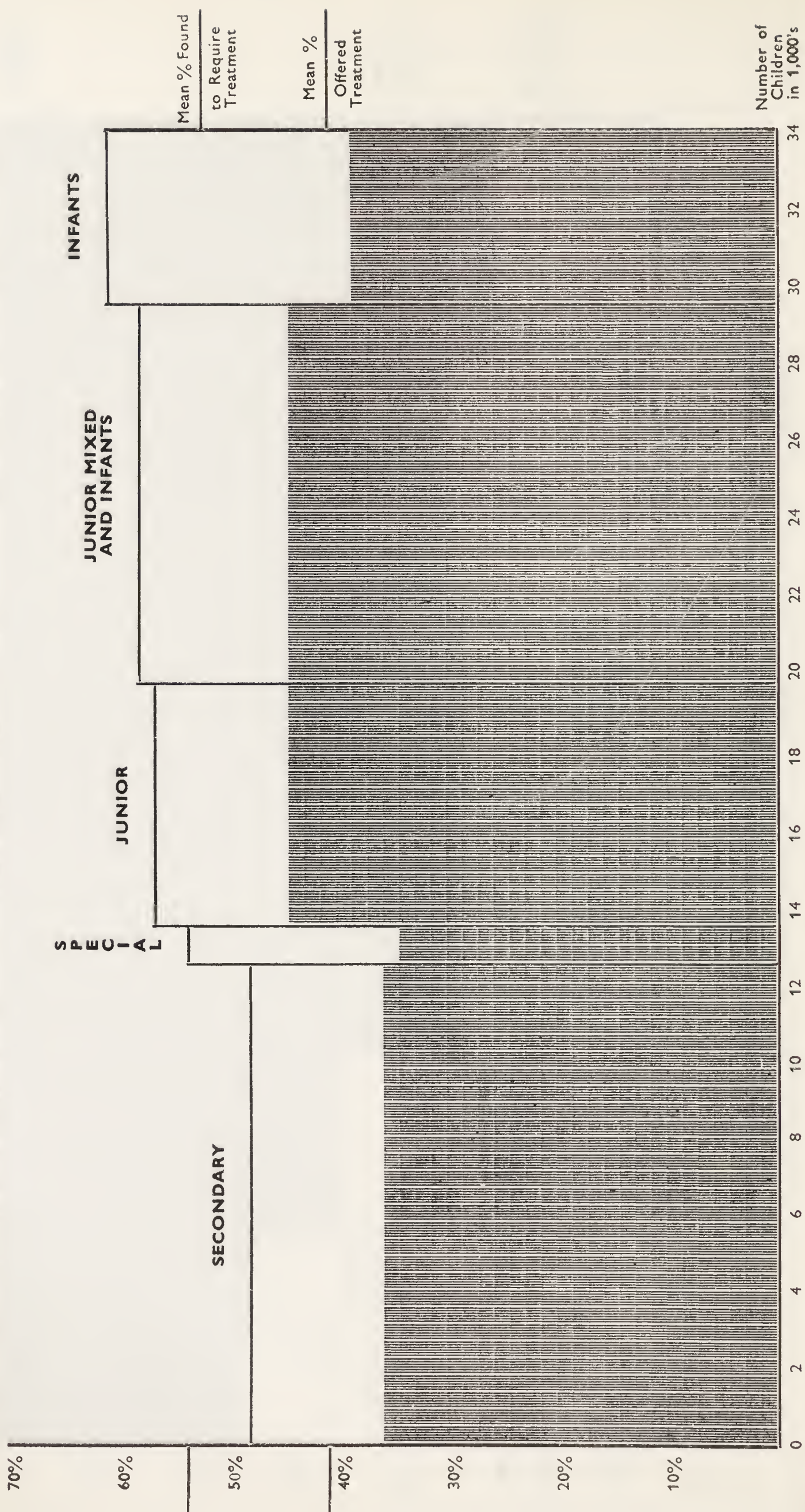


TABLE IX. SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS - ALL SCHOOLS
 PROPORTION REQUIRING AND OFFERED TREATMENT - ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL



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